



# COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD.

ESTABLISHED 1848

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE HORTICULTURE HORSES CATTLE SHEEP SWINE ETC.

Established 1848.

## COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD

NORMAN J. COLMAN, EDITOR.

LEVI CHUBBUCK.

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Every subscriber will confer a great favor by helping to add new subscribers to our list. By sending a NEW name with his own the two can be had for only one dollar, and he can add other NEW names at fifty cents each as TRIAL subscribers, but all renewals, unless accompanied by a new subscriber, must be accompanied by a new subscriber, must be at one dollar each. All names will be dropped from our list as soon as subscriptions expire.

Where is the farm machinery that will not be used until next season? If you have more machinery than storage room, see if some plan can not be made whereby a neighbor who has plenty of barn or shed room can let you have room for storing it. Do something. Don't let the storms, sun and wind destroy such property; you simply can't afford it. It is such neglect that leads farmers to declare that farming doesn't pay. It was a pleasure recently to hear a farmer, whose house tool is in good order, tell how long a hoe handle had been used. His farm everywhere shows the same thrift. A neglected pile of farm machinery always tells its own story and likewise that of its owner.

### THE GREAT ST. LOUIS FAIR

In progress this week, and at this writing, with pleasant weather prevailing, this, the 40th annual fair, promises to be very successful. We will have more to say about it next week.

### REVIVE THE GRANGE

Mr. C. O. Raine, master of the Missouri State Grange, Benjamin, Mo., is trying to secure the reorganization of the granges of Missouri. At one time there were nearly three thousand active granges in this state, but most of them have become dormant. In the Northern and Eastern States the granges are flourishing and have been for years. They have been found useful as well as filling a social want that should not be overlooked by farmers. The Missouri granges in former years performed a needed work, and their re-establishment would be attended by beneficial results to the farming class.

### GETTING READY.

Preparation for any work in life or for any activity is often the secret of success. It is self-evident to many of us that when a man is ready his opportunity comes. To no one more than to the farmer is the necessity of being in readiness essential to success; for much of the farmer's success depends on being ready to take advantage of a good day for seeding, or for harvesting, or being fully prepared to house the cow and her young calf if cold rains prevail when it is a day or two old, or on having warm, comfortable quarters for the sow and her young litter.

Now is the season for much of this preparation. See that all sheds are in good repair where the young stock is to be sheltered. If it has before been exposed to the winter storms, plan to have all young things housed. It is not only humane to do so, but is more profitable.

Make proper provision for a water supply. Such neglect, if the winter is dry, makes caring for stock very laborious and compels the farmer to endanger his own health by exposure in either hauling water or driving stock long distances, with the added risk of the stock, under such conditions, not getting sufficient water. It will greatly facilitate feeding during periods of extreme cold if feed for such times has been stored under cover where the stock is housed. Stock is kept for the benefit of the man, and hence all the conditions of keeping it should be arranged so it will pay most with the least exposure to the farmer himself. These are phases of farming that must be considered.

The wood-pile should not be forgotten until snow or bad roads make the getting of wood so difficult. Then, too, with favorable autumn weather, corn gathering should not be deferred until much of it has to be dug out of snow. It is the putting off of such tasks that often makes them so hard.

If barn improvements are contemplated, this season of the year seems the most favorable to make them. All crops have been harvested but the corn, apples and some root crops and work is not so crowding as in the spring. Then, too, this is often the best time for the farmer to furnish the paint brush. Paint is a great preserver and gives a neat effect that nothing else will.

ST. LOUIS, MO., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1900.

VOLUME LIII., NO. 40.

### NOTES FROM AN OHIO FARM.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Perhaps it is a little late to write about selecting seed corn in the field, but there is still time to gather seed which will be much surer to grow and will give a better crop than seed taken from the crib in spring.

For several years my plan has been to go into the field with a sack or basket, when the first ears were getting ripe, and when I find a stalk that is leafy, sturdy and strong, bearing an ear not too high, that ear is saved for seed.

I do not pick for the largest ears, but want those of even size from tip to butt, and well covered with grain at the tip. A small cob is always desirable; and I seldom shell an ear for seed without first breaking it in two to observe the size of cob.

Good seed may be saved when husking from the shock or from the stalk, by having a box swung behind the tail gate of the wagon bed, and throwing desirable ears into it. But no matter which plan you pursue, be sure to save your seed in the fall.

It is said that a noted corn grower offered \$1,000 for a bushel of seed corn that would grow corn having the ability to stand drouth as well as sorghum, and to bear on good corn land 75 bushels per acre.

In this connection I will say that last April I planted a small plot of some sort of Mexican corn. It made stalks 18 to 20 feet high, never showed a yellow blade in all the dry weather we had; but its ears are 15 feet from the ground; and it would not make 15 bushels per acre. I think it possible to cross this corn with some other variety and retain its drouth resisting quality. Here is work for the experiment station.

SORGHUM SEED.—"Shelby" deserves thanks for calling the attention of our readers to the fact that the seed of sorghum is well worth saving. We prize it above all other grains as an egg-producing feed in winter; and our young chickens make better growth on it than anything else we have fed. It will pay to grow sorghum for the seed alone, if the seed is fed to laying hens in winter. Kafir corn is just as good a feed, but the English sparrows will come for miles to eat it up when in the dough stage, while they do little damage to the cane seed.

MOLES do a great deal of damage on our hill lands. They make their runs up and down the hills and start washes in the first heavy rain. On my plot that I have set apart for meadow next year they have worked up the soil in several places to the extent of two or three square rods in a place. We have never been successful in poisoning moles in cultivated land; but soaked corn rolled in Paris green will run them out of lawns and yards. Perhaps bits of raw beef, poisoned, would do the same work in plowed fields. We are going to try it next week. We have not dared to sow our seed on this meadow plot owing to the great prevalence of grasshoppers, but intend to do the seeding the last days of September. I mention this matter for I shall want to refer to it again.

A SUGGESTION.—Here is another item for those who write for the RURAL WORLD. Tell us of your prospective operations on the farm; and when you write of them after the crop is harvested, we will all feel more interest in them. Tell us of your mistakes and failures as well as of your successes. We all know of the almost uniform success of our German farmers. I once asked one of these men why it was that Germans seem to succeed so often where others fail. "Well," says he, "you fellows make some mistakes this year and you go right on and makes the same ones next year. A Dutchman don't make the same mistakes twice." The German profits by his mistakes and guards against them. The American forgets that the mistake has cost him dearly and proceeds on the same line again.

Experiments are being made with Hungarian wheat, which is claimed to be the highest grade of wheat in the world, as evidenced by the fact that in the markets of the world Hungarian wheat sells for higher prices than American wheat. The experiments seem to indicate that this wheat will maintain its high bread-making qualities here.

The department is endeavoring to introduce in the United States a wheat from which flour suitable for the making of macaroni can be produced. This article demands a wheat of the highest glutinous qualities, which are in a marked degree lacking in the American grain. The American manufacturers are anxious to obtain an American flour in order to supply the home demand, and thereby successfully compete with the macaroni manufacturers abroad for this product. Samples of suitable grain have been received of Algerian wheat which have been forwarded through the French government, and favorable results are anticipated. We quote Mr. Coville, Chief of the Division of Botany, on this subject:

"Formerly all the macaroni consumed in the United States was imported from Europe, but recently macaroni factories have been established in this country. We have no means of obtaining any statistics on this industry at present, but hope the census will give us some valuable data.

"The manufacturers have found, however, that the consumers prefer the imported product, and it has developed that the European macaroni are made from a peculiarly hard-grained type of wheat which we have not heretofore produced in the United States. American farmers have been growing, of course, the wheats they could market most advantageously, and these have been the wheats suitable for the manufacture of bread and pastry flours. The macaroni wheats which are now being imported into the United States in experimental quantities will, it is expected, furnish the basis for a great extension of the macaroni manufacturing industry in the United States and create a

desire for the production of the macaroni wheats in those parts of the country to which the experiments now in progress show them to be adapted."

OUR FORESTS.—The gradual disappearance of our valuable woodlands is a condition that warns us that the doom of the noble forest is near at hand. The grand, mysterious forests of America have exercised a most important influence upon our nation, especially in creating the self-reliance, which is a predominating feature of American character. The trappers, hunters and pioneers who plunged into the mysterious forests received instructions in Nature's school as nothing else could give. As the forest closed behind the settler he realized that his future and that of his family must henceforth depend upon himself, his ax and his rifle, and in this school he became both courageous and resourceful. It behoves us to preserve our forests from destruction. A vigilant watch on forest fires will save thousands of acres. Kansas has set a good example by planting trees, until now where roved the buffalo in countless herds are seen green groves of thorny trees. Let every community emulate the example of the pioneers of the far-famed "Sunflower State," thus giving to future generations a timber supply that will be adequate to their demands. For ornamental purposes nothing can improve the landscape more than groves of oaks and maples, magnificent in gorgeous colors at this season of the year when every leaf twinkles like a colored jewel in the sunlight. Following the road winding in beautiful undulations through the forest landscape one is impressed with the importance and value of our fast-disappearing woodlands.

Washington, D. C. S. F. GILLESPIE.

### PEBBLES FROM THE POTOMAC.

Editor RURAL WORLD: The Warrenton Horse Show Association has just held its second annual exhibit at Warrenton, Va., and was a success in every particular. The grounds of this association are in close proximity to the railroad station. Liberal premiums were awarded in about 30 classes, including breeding, driving, saddle horses and hunters. For years Warrenton and Fauquier counties have been famous for breeding fine horses, and their reputation has constantly increased until now it is universally conceded that no section of the Old Dominion State produces a better class of hunters and general utility horses. This section is situated in the bluegrass region and affords superior pastures for growing colts. The association is deserving of its success.

GRAND PRAIRIE, ARK., NOTES.

Editor RURAL WORLD: The writer has a very friendly feeling for the RURAL WORLD, and especially does he value the advertising columns of the paper, as it was through this source that he was persuaded to change his residence from the good old state of Missouri to a new home in Arkansas. That was in 1880. I then owned a small farm of high-priced land in the northwest part of the state, and what little wealth I had was mostly invested in the horse business. The boom and bottom had fallen out of horses, and was naturally pretty blue over the situation.

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### POLLYWOOD.

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### CONVENTION OF FARMERS' CLUBS.

J. H. Theis, president of the Concord Farmers' Club, is making an effort to hold a mass convention of all the farmers' clubs in St. Louis County, and yesterday sent out invitations to the head of each organization, soliciting co-operation. Dr. S. J. Will, president of the Oakville Club, and George W. Ballec, president of the Melville Club, are in accord with the movement, but the leaders of the other clubs have not as yet expressed themselves. There are six clubs in the county, each having a strong membership. The three in the southern part of the county have an aggregate membership of 800. The proposition is to base the representation at the convention on the number of members, in addition to the president and recording secretary of each club, who are to be delegates at large. Clayton is the place named for the convention, and November 19 the date.

As a farming country, this is not as good as the best parts of Missouri. But I consider it a better stock country and the climate is far superior. Land is still low in price, and to the man in limited circumstances, who knows something of the stock business, I would say, come to Arkansas and get a home for yourself and children. Of the different kinds of stock, cattle seem to offer the best inducement for investment. Cattle, mules and goats are generally healthy here; but horses, sheep and hogs frequently take sick and die. Horses brought from the North do not do as well as natives do.

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### YARD GRASS.

Editor RURAL WORLD: In the RURAL WORLD of Sept. 5 Mr. Roe calls attention to the staying qualities of yard grass. In these parts plantain is an unmitigated nuisance in yards, and if this yard grass will run the plantain out, or help it own against it, it would be a blessing to every one.

Additional information in regard to this grass would be of interest. Can it be readily propagated from the seed, and if so should it be sown in the spring or in the fall, and where can seed be had?

There are many very unsightly and costly washes on rolling land in all localities, and it would seem that this grass would be well worth a trial to put a stop to this washing away of the fields.

The despised red top, such a nuisance in the meadow, is excellent for this purpose. Cut pieces of the red top sod of convenient size and two or three inches thick, and plant the sod in the bottom of the wash. The roots will spread with remarkable vigor, and no amount of covering up can smother it out. Set the sod with the upper edge considerably the lowest, so there will be no danger of the washes, or the soil being washed out before they can take root. The good character given the yard grass by Prof. Phares would indicate that it could be used in a similar way that red top can be used in preventing washes. It would be much more useful as a grass producer; in fact, would make the now waste lands on the farm of equal value of the best.

Mr. Norton says, "It is rather troublesome," being difficult to eradicate when once established, presumably. This being the case, it would constitute one of its most valuable qualities, for the trouble with all farm operations to-day is not to get rid of a valuable grass, but the supreme labor, trouble and expense, is to get valuable grasses started and thoroughly established.

Sheffield, Mo.

SHIELBY, Mo.

Yard grass (*Cleusine Indica*) is an annual belonging to tropical countries, but now naturalized in most temperate climates. From this one would expect to find it growing more freely in southern states than farther north, and this is the case. How far north it will grow with sufficient vigor to meet the purposes suggested by "Shelby" can only be determined by trial; but the matter would seem to be worthy of investigation. It is not likely that the seed is on the market, but any of our leading seed companies can secure it through their southern customers. As the seed is sown naturally in the fall, that would seem to be the time to sow it, but doubtless, as with other grasses, it can be sown in the spring.—Editor.

September 27.

HENRY CO., W. CENTRAL MO.—The storms of August 24 and 25 blew down much of the corn, and then the bugs worked on it. To this fact is due more injury to the crop in this part than is suspected.

H. P. BROWN.

Sept. 27.

BARTON CO., S. W. MO.—Continued rains through September have been of benefit to corn and they have especially helped the pastures, which are much better than usual. The ground is in fine condition for seeding.

S. P. FINLEY.

Sept. 27.

MARIES CO., E. CENTRAL MO.—Corn is not as good as we thought it would be.

The three weeks' drought with the chinquapins cut it short in this section.

There is a good deal of grass being sown.

As the army worm destroyed the greater part of the meadow last fall, our hay crop is short.

J. E. LOVE.

Sept. 27.

SCHUYLER CO., N. E. MO.—Apples in this vicinity are dwarf and worm-eaten.

Sweet potatoes are quite small. The tobacco has been badly damaged by wind

and worms, the latter being the worst ever known here. The continued drought has forced farmers to feed stock dry feed.

MONROE FUGATE.

Sept. 27.

POLK CO., S. W. MO.—Wheat, oats, corn, both white and sweet potatoes are full crops, and of fine quality. Apples are falling off very badly. The bitter rot has attacked some orchards and has ruined at least two-thirds of the crop in orchards that are affected. Where there is no bitter rot the apples are unusually fine.

P. FINLEY.

Sept. 27.

TANEY CO., S. W. MO.—The continued wet weather has retarded fall plowing some.

The rains have damaged cotton by starting a rank second or fall growth,

thereby retarding the opening. The fruit or cotton is small, and the lint will be short.

Cotton that is cut and shocked is damaged by the wet weather.

J. W. OWEN.

## The Dairy.

OFFICE MISSOURI DAIRY ASSOCIATION  
201, 1213 Chemical Building, St. Louis,  
Mo. Norman J. Colman, President; Levi  
Chubbuck, Secretary.

### DAIRY MEETINGS.

Iowa State Dairy Association at Storm  
Lake, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thurs-  
day, Nov. 13, 14, 15, 1900.

Minnesota Butter and Cheesemakers  
Association at Fairmont, Minn., Nov.  
22, 1900. No special premiums only cash  
contributions to the pro rata fund.

Missouri Dairy Association, Kansas  
City, Mo. Dec. 18-20, 1900.

### SUGGESTIONS.

"BUFF JERSEY" reports that the Cedar Hill Jersey Farm herd of cows has had provided for them the following for the coming winter: 400 tons of ensilage (100 tons of sorghum ensilage, 200 tons of sorghum and corn, half and half, and 100 tons of corn ensilage), 30 tons of prime timothy hay, 20 acres of heavy oats in the sheaf, 20 large shocks of sorghum, 250 shocks of corn and a car load of cotton-seed meal.

**COST OF PRODUCTION.**—The question of cost of production is of more importance to the dairyman than that of price received for the product. The general demand will keep the price somewhere in vicinity of average cost of production, but this average cost is usually considerable more than is absolutely necessary when the most economical methods are practiced. What the live dairyman wants to study, then, is how to economize and save in cost of production, and make this much less than the average.

But it does not follow that cost of production will be lessened by withholding food or refraining from buying lumber with which to make the barn warm.

**COW COMFORT PAYS.**—Not all who call themselves dairymen appreciate how important a factor in affecting profits is comfort. One may have well-bred cows and feed them abundantly and on good food, but unless they are comfortable the results will be disappointing. And given this in the shape of a warm, well-lighted barn and a clean, well-bedded stall, very ordinary cows as to breeding will usually more than pay their board.

It is not necessary that a cow stable be a costly affair to be comfortable for the cow. One made of poles and covered with straw can be made to meet her notion on this point. Now is the time to be making preparations for the cows' comfort.

**WHAT MAKES THE PRICE.**—From 60 cents per 100 pounds of milk to \$6 is a big advance in price. The former is not far from the price received by many RURAL WORLD readers for milk sold to creameries and cheese factories, and is even more than is received when butter is made under ordinary farm conditions and the product taken to the local store. The latter is what Stephen Francisco, of Caldwell, N. J., gets for his milk, the product of a 500-cow dairy. How can he get ten times as much for his product as do other dairymen? Because he has access to the New York City market, but principally because of the great care given all along the line in producing the milk. Read the story as presented in another column. Possibly there are some points along the line that even the producer of 60-cent milk can profit by. Of this we are positive, that no one need expect to sell milk for 12 cents per quart, no matter where he may be located, unless very great pains are taken to insure cleanliness and high quality. Not only are milk consumers growing more particular on these points, but so are consumers of butter and other foods; and the dairymen who the most nearly meet this demand are the ones who will get the largest prices for their product.

NATIONAL CREAMERY BUTTER-MAKERS' ASSOCIATION.

Elgin, Ill., Sept. 21, 1900.

Editor RURAL WORLD:—The executive committee of the National Creamery Butter-makers' Association will hold a meeting at Omaha, Neb., Oct. 9 to decide upon the next meeting place, which, no doubt, will be St. Paul, Minn., as this city has offered the best inducements thus far received.

Inasmuch as the executive committee wishes to get up the most attractive program ever offered, I would like to ask the butter-makers who read the RURAL WORLD to send any suggestions they may have to the secretary's office at Elgin. We would like to have their views on the matter of getting up an instructive program.

Hope you will kindly give this room in your valuable paper, I remain,

Elgin, Ill. E. SUDENDORF, Sec'y.

THE STATE ANTI-COLOR OLEO LAW.

The Missouri State Board of Agriculture, upon which rests the duty of enforcing the anti-color oleomargarine law, is having much difficulty in securing conviction of violators of the law in St. Louis. A number of cases were recently brought to trial, but no convictions secured. A city daily paper speaks of the matter as follows:

The State Board of Agriculture has decided to withdraw its butter inspector from St. Louis, and to make no further attempts to secure the enforcement of the pure butter law in this city as long as the bench of the Court of Criminal Correction is occupied by Judge Clark.

Inspector Luthy will be assigned to duty in some other part of the State, and the

sale of oleomargarine as butter will be practically unrestricted. According to the official records, there are 225 grocers in St. Louis who have taken out licenses to sell oleomargarine, but all except 10 per cent of these profess to handle only pure butter.

Judge W. R. Wilkinson, resident member of the State Board of Agriculture, in speaking of the proposed action of the board, said:

"The law was enacted for the purpose of preventing the public from being imposed upon, and prohibits the coloring of any substance desired to be used as a substitute for butter, and also the manufacture, sale or keeping for sale, and fraudulent use, of any such substance. It, however, does not place any restrictions on the manufacture or sale of oleomargarine, or butterines, if sold on its merits, and not as an imitation of butter. We have worked up a number of cases where the evidence was conclusive, and everywhere in the State, outside of St. Louis, we have had no trouble in securing convictions; but in this city all cases must be tried in the Court of Criminal Correction. Judge William Clark has openly shown his antagonism to the law, and denounced it as being silly. So, no matter what the evidence is in the cases which are being brought before him, there is no chance to secure a conviction, and it is a waste of time and money to try to enforce the law in St. Louis. The cases are continued as long as possible, and then dismissed on the slightest pretense."

"Our attorney informs us that in the six cases for the violation of the butter law which came up for trial Friday the State's evidence was the clearest and most convincing character, and one of the cases was the strongest on behalf of the State that he had been able to make. Yet the defendant was discharged.

"In the case against Charles Scheitlein, for a violation of the same law, which was brought before Judge Adams in the Federal Court, not only was a conviction secured, but the constitutionality of the law was upheld. Anywhere in the State, except in St. Louis, the cases may be brought before a Justice of the Peace, and will endeavor to have the law amended so that the same rule will apply to St. Louis. Meantime our attorney informs us that it will be useless to try to enforce the law in this city."

INVESTIGATING CITY DAIRIES.

The RURAL WORLD has called attention to the conditions under which much of the milk consumed in St. Louis is produced, about 8,000 cows being kept within the city limits for that purpose. The city authorities are considering these conditions. The City Board of Health, the "Globe-Democrat" reports, is gathering information relative to the healthfulness of cows, kept for dairy purposes, in closely built districts. It is the opinion of those interested with the duty of taking all precautions to preserve the health of the community, that tuberculosis or consumption is spread by means of milk from diseased cattle. Dr. H. F. James, who was assigned to examine into the condition of cows in the district south of Chouteau avenue, in which locality many dairymen keep cows confined in barns, and feed them on what is commonly known as "slop," reports that he finds that 4 per cent of the well-cared-for cows, as milkers, are generally good for about eighteen months. The average, however, he declares, is from nine to twelve months. In Dr. Charles Ells' district, that north of Chouteau avenue, the cows are generally kept in pastures. Such animals, the doctor states, give good milk for a period ranging from four to six years. The cows closely confined in the district are not good milk producers longer than one year.

MISSOURI STATE DAIRY ASSOCIA-  
TION CONVENTION DEC. 18-20.

On Saturday, Sept. 15, J. E. Brady and A. W. Bear, two of Kansas City's most energetic butter dealers, appeared before the executive committee of the Missouri State Dairy Association at St. Louis and made a successful bid for the December convention. There was considerable animated competition for the convention, several country towns in the central and western parts of the state desiring the meeting. Messrs. Brady and Bear, aided by representatives of Kansas City's Convention Bureau, placed the advertising of this city before the committee in a business-like and convincing manner, with the result that the committee decided at once to accept the invitation to come to Kansas City. The resolutions adopted by the Kansas City Fruit and Produce Exchange last Friday, which appeared in "The Packer" last week, helped to get the convention for Kansas City.

The convention will be held Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, December 18 to 20 inclusive. The local butter dealers will provide a suitable hall for the convention and otherwise help in the entertainment of the delegates and visitors. A list of cash and other prizes will be goaded up by Kansas Cityans. An attendance of 1,000, 1,200 is expected. Last year Holden had the convention with an attendance of 400, which was the biggest on record up to that time. Local dealers have planned for a systematic advertisement of the convention throughout the state. There are 50 to 60 creameries in Missouri, and hundreds of makers of dairy butter. The industry the past year or two has taken on a decided show of advancement. Missouri has the facilities for making a big and profitable butter state. So far the most of the butter industry is confined to the northwestern section of the state. Local dealers will co-operate with the dairy association officers in making an attractive and valuable program.—Kansas City Packer.

THE OLEO CONGRESSMAN.

The New York agricultural papers are making a big fight against those members of Congress who have been renominated who supported the oleo manufacturers instead of the plain farmers who manufacture butter. Here is the way the "Rural New Yorker" goes for Congressman Payne: It says:

"Two years ago the Twenty-eight Congressional district of New York gave Senator E. Payne a majority of nearly 10,000 votes. This district embraces the counties of Cayuga, Cortland, Ontario, Wayne and Yates. There are in the district 51 butter and cheese factories, besides thousands of private dairies where butter is made. There are also hundreds of farms from which milk is shipped to the city. Now the political may talk about 'tariff,' or 'finance,' or 'expansion,' but the fact is that to those who must live on the product sent to market from these dairy farms the fair regulation of the traffic in

oleo is the greatest business question of the times. So long as oleo can be made of cheap fats, and fraudulently sold as butter, every man who is in partnership with a cow must suffer, because every pound of counterfeit fat that is put on the market reduces the demand for milk or its honest products. The fruit growers and general farmers need not think that this contest concerns dairymen alone. There is a principle at stake. It is easy to see if we once abandon the battle and admit the right to sell a fraudulent counterfeit of butter we shall let down the bars for all sorts of food adulterations. Fruit-growers who attempted to sell their surplus products in the form of juices or jellies will soon find themselves confronted by even worse foes than oleo. Now Congressman Payne has put himself squarely against the Grout bill, which is a measure designed to force the oleo manufacturers into honest ways. They have declined to be honest on their own account. In our judgment Mr. Payne ought to be defeated rapidly by Mr. Marple. It took two or three years to build up a system of 150 stations to skimming stations throughout Missouri and eastern Kansas will be pushed rapidly by Mr. Marple. It is to be hoped that he will induce many of his party friends to vote against him so as to give him a sound thrashing and still send him back to show his stripes to the oleo crowd. Mr. Payne seemed afraid of the oleo trust. Vote for the cow rather than for the coward."

HOW THE DAIRY INDUSTRY  
Is Being Developed.

"The law was enacted for the purpose of preventing the public from being imposed upon, and prohibits the coloring of any substance desired to be used as a substitute for butter, and also the manufacture, sale or keeping for sale, and fraudulent use, of any such substance. It, however, does not place any restrictions on the manufacture or sale of oleomargarine, or butterines, if sold on its merits, and not as an imitation of butter. We have worked up a number of cases where the evidence was conclusive, and everywhere in the State, outside of St. Louis, we have had no trouble in securing convictions; but in this city all cases must be tried in the Court of Criminal Correction. Judge William Clark has openly shown his antagonism to the law, and denounced it as being silly. So, no matter what the evidence is in the cases which are being brought before him, there is no chance to secure a conviction, and it is a waste of time and money to try to enforce the law in St. Louis. The cases are continued as long as possible, and then dismissed on the slightest pretense."

"Our attorney informs us that in the six cases for the violation of the butter law which came up for trial Friday the State's evidence was the clearest and most convincing character, and one of the cases was the strongest on behalf of the State that he had been able to make. Yet the defendant was discharged.

"In the case against Charles Scheitlein, for a violation of the same law, which was brought before Judge Adams in the Federal Court, not only was a conviction secured, but the constitutionality of the law was upheld. Anywhere in the State, except in St. Louis, the cases may be brought before a Justice of the Peace, and will endeavor to have the law amended so that the same rule will apply to St. Louis. Meantime our attorney informs us that it will be useless to try to enforce the law in this city."

HOW STATIONS ARE ESTABLISHED.

—The Kansas City "Packer" says: "The plan of establishing skimming stations practiced by Mr. Marple is simple and business-like. A company is organized among the farmers with a capital of \$2,000. This money is used to build and equip a station, which the creamery company leases for a period of ten years. The stockholders are paid from 6 to 12 per cent on the invested capital, according to the amount of milk handled by the station. This gives the patrons an interest in the success of the station. The milk the patrons sell the creamery is paid for each month, and the price is based on the market quotation of the highest grade of creamery butter on the Kansas City market for the month. This insures the stations for the use of the creamery company to the maximum of their ability. The minimum quantity of milk that can maintain a station is 3,000 pounds per day, or the product of not less than 150 cows. From a country town go four miles each way, eight miles square, making an area of 64 sections of land, or 256 quarter sections. Figuring six cows to a quarter section this makes 1,536 cows in that area. In case one-third of these cows supply milk to the station a daily supply amounting to 10,000 pounds of milk is provided. This would give the patrons 8 or 10 per cent interest on their capital invested in the station besides making a big cash income to the locality of these stations."

THE STABLE.—On a gently sloping hill, not far removed from the highway, are the two great barns where the cows are stabled. These barns are built in T form, with corresponding basements under each. They have a stall capacity of 275 cows each. The lines of stalls are in double rows, heads in, in three divisions, so that a man standing in the center of the building can almost see every cow in it. The stalls are on the second floor of the barn, which is so built, with double plank and cement, as to completely prevent any drip into the basement.

The stables are very high ceiling, and big, roomy windows are abundant. This is something which the construction of the barn allows without hindrance. The stalls are well lighted, and the demand exceeds the supply. The milk is retained in New York, Newark and Jersey City, and is sold to people who appreciate a perfect article, and are willing to pay for it. The farm consists of 400 acres.

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## Horticulture.

A NATIVE SUMMER PERSIMMON GROWING ON A CITY LOT.

Dr. C. A. Peterson of this city has watched with interest for three years a native persimmon tree on the lot adjoining his premises, which has ripened its fruit long before frost. The tree gives its first ripe persimmons in August, and by October they are all gone. The tree has given crops at the date specified for three consecutive summers. It is a free bearer.

Dr. Peterson pronounces the fruit very fine sweet and luscious. The tree is somewhat on the decline, owing to neglect and damage sustained during the severe cold of 1898. Dr. Peterson, appreciating that this persimmon might prove very valuable if in the hands of an intelligent horticulturist, and that no matter how valuable it might be to posterity, yet he knows, in a few years at most, that this tree will go the way of all trees on city lots, he advises any horticulturist interested in establishing good fruits, to secure grafts from the tree. The doctor is very desirous of having the variety preserved, and will aid anyone calling at his home, at 447 Page Boulevard, St. Louis, in securing grafts. We hope that some of our eminent horticulturists will avail themselves of this opportunity to develop a native summer persimmon.

### HORTICULTURAL TALKS.

**NEW GRAPE.**—This one was received from G. N. Timmermann, 20 miles from St. Louis, and is supposed to be a seedling. It is new to me. The bunches are medium, berry a little above, round, bright red, sweet and pleasant pulp soft, with not many seeds. It may be worth having, but has too much of the Labrusca in it to be of value as a market or wine grape.

**FUN IN PICKING PEACHES.**—On September 17 I wound up the peach picking. The weather was just right, and if anyone could find more pleasure in any one employment than I did in gathering about four bushels of large, yellow, red-checked fellows, free and cling, I would like to know what it is. September 18 I received a large number of orders, about 18, that I couldn't fill. Some may desire to know what these late varieties were. I cannot tell, for the failure of the peach crop for some years caused me to lose track of them.

Two weeks after we gathered the Crossby seedlings, a stranger came to see me who wished to see some peaches of this variety, and we found several nice specimens, which shows what a fine keeper it is.

I picked nearly a half bushel off of an old tree, a seedling of the La Grange, which were very fine. The fruit resembles the parent in every respect, except that it is a little nearer round. The tree is almost a wreck, yet bears fruit.

EDWIN H. RIEHL.  
Alton, Ill., Sept. 29.

### THE APPLE CROP.

**EDITOR RURAL WORLD:** Ever since the Elberta became popular, growers were eager to find a similar variety ripening a little later. Mathew's Beauty is supposed to fill the bill, but as it has not fruited in this section, there can be no dependence in it. The Ellison, a new variety, fruited with me for the first time this year and seems to be just what is wanted in this respect. The fruit is so nearly like Elberta that it could easily be sold for the latter. It is better in quality, not subject to rot, and hangs on the tree until dead ripe. This report is made of one young vigorous tree, which bore a fair crop of very fine fruit.

EDWIN H. RIEHL.  
Alton, Ill., Sept. 29.

### THE APPLE CROP.

**EDITOR RURAL WORLD:** I would like to call the attention of apple growers in Missouri and Kansas to the various reports that have been made relative to our enormous crop of apples, which have been sent out in the interest of apple buyers—the whole thing about a big crop anywhere is all wind. This I know from letters I have received from different sections of the country—in Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Illinois and Ohio. I have seen men from all these places. I have traveled around our own locality for about 100 miles distant, and 15 per cent would be a fair estimate of the apple crop; just about enough for home consumption.

I took a trip two weeks ago, 60 miles west of Nevada, Mo., and I did not see enough apples to fill more than three or four cars, after leaving my own place. I have a fine orchard of over 3,000 bearing trees, grown on timberland, which was well cultivated. I presume I will have 1,500 barrels of apples, and it is said to be the fullest orchard in this section of the country. The Ben Davis and Winesapse are fine. I write this in the interest of our growers that have had so many failures, and that need every dollar that can be realized when the crop is small. I am just preparing some fine samples for the Paris Exposition.

J. H. LOGAN.  
Vernon Co., Mo.

### THE OTHER SIDE OF GINSENG GROWING.

**EDITOR RURAL WORLD:** I have been reading the articles on ginseng growing in your paper, and wish to take exception to some extravagant statements made. I will state, first, that as a boy in the sixties on our farm I gathered ginseng for "pocket money," getting 50 cents a pound for dry root.

I am now and have been for the past 30 years engaged in the drug business, but for the last four years giving a part of my time to horticulture. In the drug stores at present we pay \$5 a pound for wild roots, in size as large as a lead pencil to the size of a man's index finger, but the market quotation by which the grower would sell is at present from \$4.25 to \$4.50 per pound. (See St. Louis Globe-Democrat in miscellaneous market quotations under Roots.) Our drug store is at El Paso, Tex., where there are about 300 Chinamen in a population of 20,000, and we sell on an average of one pound of ginseng a year, which is at least one-fifth of all sold in El Paso, and to well-to-do Chinamen.

I was clerking in a drug store in Sacramento, Cal., between the years 1869 and 1875, and there were about the same sales in proportion to the number of Chinamen at El Paso; but, mind you, these Chinamen have money, while three-fourths of those in China have not, and cannot afford to buy it.

Some of the ginseng articles put me in mind of Mulberry Sellers' eye water sales, "to be."

There has been very little at an advanced root sold thus far, and only at a drug store over wild root of 40 per cent. Most growers are selling "seed" and one-year-old roots, therefore the ginseng business is more or less speculative. I visited the ginseng patch of Mr. G. F. Millard of Texas Co., Mo., this summer, and believe he and the Rose Hill garden are the most extensive growers in the United States. I saw plants in Mr. Millard's patch ten years old that were one-half larger than a May apple plant, and he said would average 30 seeds per plant. Each plant would cover a space 15 inches square. Mr. M. has only received a revenue during the

last few years, as he planted all the seed he grew till the year 1880.

**PERSIMMONS FROM RIEHL'S.**

Editor RURAL WORLD: By the time this reaches you will be in receipt of a little package containing three pint boxes of the Early Golden persimmon, and thus you have them before you just as they are sent to market: Nine persimmons to the box, one layer filling the box up flush.

The beautiful color of the fruit, with its attractive bur turned upwards, presents a sight that a purchaser can hardly pass without investing; at least, so we judge from the fact that it has been very profitable during the past several years that we have been shipping. The fact that we are propagating this variety as fast as we can, mostly for our own planting, will give you an idea as to what we think of it.

We place the Early Golden above all others for the following reasons: Large size, few seeds, beautiful color, attractive bur may be eaten when firm and not pucker, never becomes mushy, no matter how ripe, is of the very best quality; can be kept all winter in good condition.

The tree is vigorous, productive and begins to bear fruit young. One year old grafts in my nursery are now bearing fruit. As an ornamental tree in the yard is shaped, furnishing a fine shade; the bright fruit makes the tree very ornamental, should remember the Belgian Hare craze.

W. A. IRVIN.  
Greene Co., Mo., Sept. 25, 1900.

### STRAWBERRY CULTURE—PROTECTION.

That is cold climates where the thermometer falls much below zero, the strawberry plant needs winter protection; it is a well-established fact. There it is the custom to apply mulching over the plants as soon as the ground freezes hard enough to drive on without much breaking of the crust. The date of application will depend on the latitude and the earliness or lateness with which winter sets in.

**WHAT TO USE.**—An almost endless variety of material can be used for this purpose. Pine straw, wheat, oat or rye straw, forest leaves, marsh grass and stalks of many kinds. What is desired is to cover the plants just deep enough to prevent them from freezing, but not entirely prevent, freezing. The harm that freezing or rather alternate freezing and thawing does is chiefly mechanical—the heaving of the soil and the attendant breaking of the roots as the plant is raised upward with the soil. This can be attained by using more or less of the mulching material in proportion as its nature is to lie close or open and as the climate is more or less severe. Thus a much thicker mulch of corn stalks than of straw will be required to prevent their entire destruction by the sparrows.

Consequently the week gained in the earliness of berries here did not justify us in diverting from our regular business the large amount of time and energy necessary to make berry growing under cloth pay us. Had I to devote my whole energies to growing five or ten acres of strawberries, I should as soon as my soil was made rich enough to grow them to perfection, protect every acre with cloth. The cloth used must of course be very thin.

O. W. BLACKNALL.  
Vance Co., N. C.

### THE SUDDETT PEAR.

Recently a number of prominent horticulturists, representing nearly every western state, visited, near Williamson, Sangamon county, Illinois, the wonderful Suddeut pear tree, which is eighty years old, sixty feet tall and ten feet in circumference. It annually has borne from 50 to 15 bushels of fruit successively for more than forty years, and is the most remarkable pear tree perhaps in the world.

Augustine & Co., Normal, Illinois, own and control the stock of this pear, and it was in response to their invitation that the company of fruit growers referred to examined the Suddeut tree, of which there are a dozen or more in Sangamon county. The visitors were organized by Col. Chas. F. Mills of Springfield, Ill., and score or more of disinterested farmers of the country testified to the merits of the tree, being that it is particularly productive, coreless, is absolutely blight-proof, regular bearer, yielding bountiful crops every year, of fine, firm flesh, remarkably prolific and adapt to all kinds of uses. The tree is thrifty, vigorous grower, and bears bearing at three years of age. Fruit matures early in October.

W. A. IRVIN.  
Greene Co., Mo., Sept. 25, 1900.

### SPARROWS EAT GRAPES.

The English sparrow has destroyed a large part of the grape crop in some parts of Oklahoma this year. The crop is not eaten in any way until it is ripe. The sparrow then splits the berry on one or both sides and eats part of the pulp. After the berry is split the weeds and other insects soon destroy the entire crop. The sparrow often comes from the stem and the skin dries and withers on the bunch. The early varieties do not seem to be so badly attacked by the birds. No one variety seems to be more wormy than others, but thin-skinned varieties suffer more than thick-skinned varieties. It was necessary this year to gather some of the later varieties before they were thoroughly ripe in order to prevent their entire destruction by the sparrows.

### The Apiary.

#### THE FLIGHT OF BEES.

The flight of the bees going to the fields is about 15 to 18 miles an hour, and its return, if heavily laden, from 8 to 12, writes E. H. Root in "Gleanings." These rates will be varied a good deal according to the wind and according to whether the bees are working on basswood or white clover. If on the latter they might take, and probably do take, 20 minutes to an hour to gather a load and return to the hive. Experiments have shown that bees vary considerably. Prof. Lazenby, of the Experiment Station at Wooster, O., has found from experiments that the average load of nectar carried by bees is .022 of a grain, which is 27 per cent of the weight of a bee, or a little over a quarter of its own weight. If, on the other hand, the bees were robbing a neighbor's honey, half a mile away, they might go in seven or eight minutes, assuming that the average flight was at the rate of about a mile in five minutes. If the bees are gathering from basswood or some other plant where there is a large supply of nectar in a single blossom, the time might be about half that for gathering a similar amount from clover. The length of time on these trips, if they went half a mile, might aggregate anywhere from seven to ten minutes. These figures, except those from Prof. Lazenby, are not taken from actual observation, and timed visits, but are only approximate estimates based on bicycle runs when I have chased bees up the road. I have ridden a wheel so much that I can form a pretty accurate idea of my speed, and bees will very often "take to the road" to avoid riding over shrubbery and trees when the pasture and the hives are in a bee-line with the road, as happens to be the case with our outyard.

#### TREATING ROBBERS BEES.

The use of straw of various kinds to protect blooms from late spring frosts has now become pretty general. The straw is strown along the middles in advance and on the plants when frost threatens, and off when the danger passes.

**PROTECTING BLOOMS.**—For several years, beginning in 1887, I used cloth largely to protect strawberry blooms from frost. The kind used was a thin muslin, sown at the south for use on tobacco plant beds, where it is found equally valuable as a protection from frost and from a destructive species of fly. I found that the tattered or chemically treated cloth was best.

My object in using this protection was to protect the strawberry blooms from frost and also to promote earliness in the ripening of the fruit. The cloth was put on about a month before the blooming period and not removed till the berries were ready to be picked. Small, low stakes provided with wire hooks were driven in the ground at short intervals. These held the cloth securely against the hard wind. Being low, they did not hold the cloth high enough from the ground to be torn from its fastenings by snow.

The effect of this mode of protection was fully up to my expectation, both as a safeguard against frost and as a promoter of earlier ripening of the berries. Berries under the cloth ripened about one week earlier than those outside. On April 16, 1890, the ground froze half an inch deep and frost killed every exposed bloom. Not one per cent of those under the cloth was lost. As a consequence we netted nearly \$1,000 on about six acres. The largest yield that I ever made, 11,000 quarts on one acre and a quarter, was under cloth.

Moreover, there was another very unexpected and surprising result from this mode of protection. The berries grew very much larger, giving a corresponding increase in the yield per acre. This last result is in accord with the recent discovery by Mr. A. T. Goldsborough and others that in the protection of strawberries berries the use of the cloth is essential. Just then came the large increase in the strawberry acreage in the lower regions of Eastern Carolina. While the strawberry does not grow as fine there as it does in the north, it ripens from two to four weeks earlier.

Some of the ginseng articles put me in mind of Mulberry Sellers' eye water sales, "to be."

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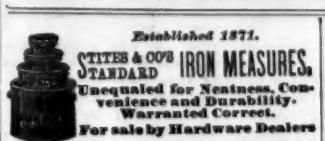
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making the trouble. As a test, the entrance of the colony being robbed was screened with wire-cloth, and in 15 or 20 minutes it was removed again. The robbers in the hive having filled themselves, and being anxious to leave, came out like the beginning of a swarm. It was easy to note that they went to those two colonies in question.

I then tried the sawdust plan, even to extreme measures, closing the entrance of the robbers' hives almost entirely. But in less than five minutes they would be at their more important business again.

In the evening the colony was moved to another place. The next morning the robbers were out again. Then came their downfall. The hives were turned half way round, which completely confused them nearly all day. The next morning they were turned back, and slightly confused again. If necessary I mean to repeat the turning, but have not been bothered since.

#### BEES ON THE FARM.

Every careful bee-keeper well knows that one bee in early spring is of more value to him than half a hundred later on. In order to prevent spring dwindling we take one of the Mason half-gallon fruit jars, remove the screw top, take a seven-eighths board four inches square, and with a small gouge or a knife cut a groove nearly from one extreme corner to the other, taking care not to cut quite to the corner, say the "Farmers' Review."

We fill the jar with water, place the board over the mouth, invert all quickly, and place in convenient places in the apiary. When the sun shines sufficiently so that bees can fly it will also warm the water through the glass, and we are always able to give them what they most desire; pure warm water, and no one until he has given this a trial will fully realize how much water a single colony will use during the height of brood-rearing.

In order to draw them from the old watering place it may be necessary to slightly sweeten the water for a day or two.

#### BEEKEEPING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

United States Consul Selah Merrill, of Jerusalem, Palestine, gives the following sketch of the difficulties under which apiculturists in the Holy Land have to work: "Among the drawbacks to apiculture, which may be mentioned Turkish taxation, every hive being taxed 10 cents, and the tax collector, who now holds the right to be counted as a bee. Then come large yellow hornets, swallows, crows, bats, badgers, rats, lizards and monkeys."

"The greatest enemy is man. Where an apiary is set down, the sheiks of the nearest village like to receive a certain amount of honey, otherwise the bees will be destroyed. When the sheik is satisfied, sometimes water is used to destroy it. About a tenth of the honey produced must be given away to induce people not to take the bees."

"When the bees are being carried from one place to another on camels, the Arabs will occasionally steal the animals. These thieves are the descendants of the Midianites, the wheat of Gideon's father. It's a pity Gideon has not been disciplining them in his peculiar way ever since."

Two of the colonies were noticed to be flying stronger and with more intent than the others, so they were suspected of

### "Invincible, Unsurpassable, Without a Peer,"

Writes a regular subscriber, who has read it for many years, of the Twice-a-Week issue of the

### St. Louis Globe-Democrat

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Oct. 4.—Martin Flynn, Shorthorn, Des Moines, Ia.  
Oct. 5.—E. S. Donahey, Shorthorns, Newton, Ia.  
Oct. 9.—Sensinaffer Bros., Brookfield, Mo.  
Poland-China.  
Oct. 5.—J. W. Williams, Cisco, Ills. Poland-China.  
Oct. 10.—F. Hurlbutt, Stonington, Ill. Poland-China.  
Oct. 11.—T. C. Ponting & Sons, Moweaqua, Ill. Herefords.  
Oct. 11.—T. C. Ponting & Sons, Moweaqua Ill. Horses.  
Oct. 12.—Bolin & Aaron, Kickapoo, Kan. Poland-China.  
Oct. 15.—J. K. Alexander, Edinburg, Ill. Shorthorns.  
Oct. 17.—H. Hart, Edinburg, Ill. Poland-China.  
Oct. 17.—Arthur H. Jones, Shorthorns, Delware, O.  
Oct. 17.—Chas. Ott, Shorthorns, Hedrick, Ia.  
Oct. 18.—H. O. Minus, Edinburg, Ill. Poland-China.  
Oct. 20.—Ed. Burroughs, El Paso, Ill. Poland-China.  
Oct. 21.—E. Axline, Oak Grove, Mo. Poland-China.  
Nov. 1.—R. D. Burnham, Champaign, Ill. Poland-China.  
Nov. 2.—C. N. Sutter, Hopedale, Ill. Poland-China.  
Nov. 8.—G. W. Falk, Richmond, Mo. Poland-China.  
Nov. 8.—W. P. Goods & Sons, Lenexa, Kan. Poland-China.  
Nov. 8.—Charles Gulso, Chestnut, Ill. Poland-China.  
Nov. 10.—W. B. Crooks, Eight-Mile, Mo. Closing out sale. Poland-China.  
Nov. 12.—John W. Funk, Jr., Hayworth, Ill. Poland-China.  
Nov. 14.—Hector Cowan, Jr., Paulina, Ill. Shorthorns.  
Nov. 15.—S. W. Winsome, Okalocca, Mo. J. S. Goodrich, Goshen, Kan., and Paul E. Edwards, Mo. Galloways. Sale at Kansas City.  
Nov. 15.—S. P. Emmons, Littrell and others, Mexico, Mo. Shorthorns.  
Nov. 20.—M. A. Thornton, Elliott, Ill. Poland-China. Sale at Elliott, Ill.  
Nov. 20.—June K. Kimball, Marshall, Mo., at Kansas City. Shorthorns.  
Nov. 22.—M. A. Thornton, Chappell, Mt. Leonard, Mo. Walter Waddell and Thos. Hawyer, Lexington, Mo. C. B. Smith, and N. W. Leonard, Fayette, Mo. Herefords. Sale at Kansas City, Mo.  
Nov. 23.—Berkshire Combination Sale at Kansas City. C. A. Stannard, Sec'y., Emporia, Kan.  
Dec. 7.—American Galloway Breeders' Association. Galloways. Sale at Chicago.  
Dec. 11 and 12.—K. B. Armour and J. A. Finkhouser, at Kansas City, Mo. Herefords.  
Dec. 13 and 14.—H. C. Duncan and Geo. Bowditch, at Kansas City, Mo. Short-horns.  
Jan. 22, 23, 24 and 25.—T. F. B. Sotham, Chillicothe, Mo., and others, at Kansas City.  
Feb. 6.—F. W. and O. B. Cain, Novinger, Mo. Shorthorns. Kansas City. Shorthorns.  
Feb. 14.—Ed. Burroughs, El Paso, Ill. Poland-China.  
March 5, 1901.—T. J. Wornell, Mosby, Mo. Shorthorns. Kansas City, Mo.  
March 6.—Abe Reeneck, Winchester, Ky., and E. K. Thomas, North Middlefield, Ky. Sale at Kansas City. Shorthorns.  
HEREFORD SALE DATES AT KANSAS CITY, MO.

## SPREADING THE BENEFITS OF LIVE STOCK IMPROVEMENT.

Some recent discussion has again directed attention to a subject that has very frequently been dealt with in these pages, says the "English Live Stock Journal." We refer to the measures by which the benefits to be derived from the improvement of our studs, herds and flocks may be secured by a large number of the smaller farmers who, despite all that has been accomplished, still show indifference to these things. It is quite superfluous to enter into any argument in order to prove that through the agencies of shows, breed societies, and breed registers a vast improvement has been effected on the live stock of the country. If anyone is sceptical on this point, it certainly is not the colonists and foresters, who are now the formidable competitors of British farmers in the home markets with animals and animal products, and who cheerfully acknowledge their indebtedness to the United Kingdom, which they describe as the "stated farm of the world." The improvement at home has been great, and it has also in recent years, mainly owing to the work of the breed societies, been disseminated over a wider area. Hundreds of farmers who were formerly indifferent have been added to the ranks of careful breeders, and have profited thereby. They have, indeed, been enabled to tide over the long period of agricultural depression by the aid of their improved horses, cattle, sheep and pigs, without which they would have gone under, as so many others have done. The members of the national, county, and local societies and of the breed societies are doing all they can, but it is the many thousands outside these influences whom it is so desirable to reach. If they could be convinced of the desirability of improvement, the means really lie very much in their own hands, and they could solve the problem by adopting the principle of combination. Already there are a number of clubs for hiring or purchasing stallions. We should like to see them largely increased, and the same plan adopted in the case of cattle, and on a modified system in regard to sheep and pigs. A single farmer may not be able to go to the expense of buying a good

## HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any cause of Cataract that cannot be cured by Hall's Cataract Cure.

F. J. CHENY & CO.,

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheny, of the last ten years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRAX.

Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Wholesale Druggists, San Francisco.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.



WINSOME KIRK-LEVENTON.

Lou Burk.

**Tom. C. Ponting & Sons'****FIFTH  
AUCTION**

**Hereford Cattle  
and Horses  
AT  
HOMESTEAD FARM,  
MOWEAQUA, ILL.**

**Wednesday  
and Thursday,**

**Oct. 10 and 11, 1900.**

**Cattle To Be Sold October 10.**

**Horses To Be Sold October 11.**

**60 Head of Registered Herefords—30 Bulls from 10 to 26 months old; 30 Females, unbred and some with calves at foot, will be sold to the highest bidder.**

**60 Head of Carriage and Draft Horses — Well-broken and in good condition.**

**Write for catalogue. Sale will be held in new pavilion, don't fail to attend.**

**Tom. C. Ponting & Sons,  
Moweaqua, Illinois.**

**Col. R. E. EDMUNDSON,  
Col. J. T. WARD,  
Col. J. W. ADAMS, Auctioneers.**

**SORTHORN CATTLE,**  
Berkshire Hogs, Angora Goats, Light Brahmas and Golden Seabright chickens. Back and eggs for sale. Call on or address J. E. HASTELL, Sturgeon, Mo.

**ENGLISH RED POLLED CATTLE**  
For sale. Call on or address L. E. HASTELL, Dorchester, Green Co., Mo.

**HEREFORD CATTLE.**  
8 Hereford bulls, registered. A few choice heifers. Write to N. E. MOSHER & SON, Salisbury, No.

**Shorthorn Heifers**

FOR SALE—Baron Champion 122703, and out of Baroness 122704. Also a few choice heifers. Call on or address F. POWELL BROS., Lee's Summit, Mo.

**20 SORTHORN BULLS AND HEIFERS**  
The were sired by the famous Red Baron 122687, and out of the famous Black bull, Duke of Hardon 122687. First and last pair Cruckshanks the other two Cruckshanks cross. Five more others red. Good individuals. For prices, address W. H. H. STEPHENS, Benton, Mo.

**AUCTIONEERS.**

**R. L. HARRIMAN,  
Live Stock Auctioneer,  
Benton, Mo.**

**SALES made everywhere.**

**Lifetime devoted to live stock.**

**Up-to-date on every angle of the business. An expert for all your cattle needs. Call on or address R. L. HARRIMAN, Terre Haute, Ind. Write before buying dates.**

**JAS. W. SPARKS, Live Stock Auctioneer, Marshall, Mo. Have been in business now for over 20 years. The best sales of cattle and horses in the country.**

**J. WEST JONES LENOX, IOWA, and CAREY M. JONES, DAVENPORT, IOWA. IOWA'S LIVE STOCK DEALERS.**

**Write before claiming dates.**

**BLACKLEG.**

**MESSRS. McPADDEN BROS., of West Liberty, Ia., place an advertisement of their Shropshire hogs in this issue of the RURAL WORLD. The foundation sheep of this flock were imported from Canada and England. They are unquestionably offering some bargains, and we advise our readers to look up their advertisement and write to them.**

**GEORGE ALLEN, of Allenton, Ill., has an advertisement of Shropshire sheep in this issue of the RURAL WORLD. Mr. Allen has a grand flock of prize-winning sheep and is offering for sale some splendid rams and ewes. Mr. Allen is a breeder and not a dealer, and his wonderful success in the show ring is proof of his good judgment, backed up by push. His flock of Shropshires has no superior in America. Specimens from this flock can be seen this week on the St. Louis Fair Grounds.**

**ED. F. HURLBUTT, Stonington, Ill., writes that his sale offering of Poland-China and Durac pigs for October 10, is coming along nicely. On page 6 of his catalog are descriptions of three nice growthy boars of true show yard form, solid black, six white points, fine glossy coats of hair, short head, deep heavy quarters, and sired by Perfect 1 percent.**

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## COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, OCTOBER 3, 1900.

*Horseman.*

Alix, 2:03%, is no longer the champion trotter. At the Terre Haute trotting meeting last week The Abbott trotted in 2:03%. He is 10 years old, foaled in 1889 by Chimes, son of Electioneer, dam by Mambrino King.

Crescent won the great \$30,000 race last week at Readville, Mass., but he had a hard time to do it, as Charley Herr won the first two heats and was only a half length behind the third heat. Crescent then went on and won the next two heats.

At Columbus Gratian Boy, 2:18, was second to Crescent when he trotted the fastest three heats on record by a stallion—2:07%, 2:06, 2:06. At New York he was second to Lord Derby when he trotted the fastest three heats on record by a gelding—2:07, 2:07, 2:06.

Guy Wilkes, 2:15%, one of the most noted sons of George Wilkes, died last week at Rockport, Ohio, aged 21. He was the sire of Fred Kohl, 2:0%; Hulda, 2:0%; Less Wilkes, 2:0%; Mutta Wilkes, 2:11; Mary Best, 2:12%; Regal Wilkes, 2:11%; Sable Wilkes, 2:18, and a score of other 2:20 performers.

The turf papers have been publishing the statement that J. M. Nickell of Hannibal, Mo., has sold Admiral Symmes, 2:17, to Otto Kickbusch, Wausau, Wis. They have had the "wong sow by the ear." Instead of Admiral Symmes it is Bel Esprit, 2:12%, trotting by Bow Belle, dam Alabama, 2:15, by Curtis Hambleton, that Mr. Nickell has sold to Mr. Kickbusch.

Another new performer for Missouri is the eight-year-old brown stallion, Tom Keller, 2:13%, by Happy Heir 3531, dam Slip, by Flying Cloud (pacer), grandmother by Ball R., third dam Minnie Messenger (dam of Cora C., 2:28), by Auditor, 77, fourth dam by Childs Harold, fifth dam by Boston. Tom Keller stands 15% hands, is a game race horse, and was bred by William McIlvane, of Kearney, Mo., who still owns him. Tom Keller won a seven-horse race at St. Joe, Mo.

Horse stealing has become so common in and around Crown Point, Ind., that the citizens of Center Township have called a meeting to form a Horse Thief Protective Association, consisting of every horse owner in the township. The thieves are believed to be from Chicago, and are so organized that the sheriff cannot cope with them. During the past few days the gang has stolen four fine animals in Crown Point, and in every case they have done the work successfully and reached their rendezvous, which is thought to be South Chicago, unseen by any one.

Dr. O. L. Muench, of Washington, Mo., writes: "My two-year-old Gratian Chief 3082, by Gratian, 2:13, dam by Egbert, has turned out during the time that J. F. Ramsey is campaigning a string. When Ramsey turned him out he was going one-eighth of a mile in 18 seconds, with 10 weeks' handling, and could have shown better, but we believe in taking it slow, as we do not sanction the practice of pushing a growing colt to his limit. Gratian Chief has an exceedingly level head, is perfectly gaited and trots like a machine. This fellow will bear watching. His dam was a perfectly gaited trotter, and could show a 2:20 gait without any training whatever."

The last week was a very unfortunate one for fairs and trotting meetings. The Illinois State Fair suffered a heavy loss, as did the Terre Haute trotting meeting. The continuous rain prevented the trotting and pacing races, and they always draw the large crowds. There must be something in the equinoctial storm theory, that is, that when the sun crosses the equatorial line, September 21, rain is almost always sure to come, and a rainy week at about that time may be anticipated. Both the Illinois State Fair and the Terre Haute Associations have frequently suffered severely by holding their meetings on this week, and they have both determined to abandon this week and select some other time. While we think one week, take one year with another, is as good as any other week, yet we must bow to facts, and we can't blame these associations for trying some other date.

It begins to look now as if those who, a few years ago, boasted at the idea of trotting horses ever being as high again as they were ten years ago, will be greatly fooled, and that much sooner than the most hopeful could believe possible, says the "Western Horseman." But as it is with everything else, so it is with trotting horses, namely, when low in price no one wants to purchase. From a truly business point of view, the horse breeding industry in this country was never in a more favorable condition for horse breeders. The supply in sight is not only low, but a continuous shortage for years to come is as plain as anything in the future can be. The horse breeding business, especially the trotting horse breeding business, is in quite a different condition now than it was ten years ago, and it is likely to thus remain. Then the proper "caper" for every business man who happens to have an idle bank account is to go into the trotting horse breeding business, thus fairly running the country over with trotters which could not trot, and were of no particular account for anything.

**Horse Owners! Use GOMBAUL'S Caustic Balsam**  
A safe speedy and painless cure  
The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes  
the sting out of minor or severe poison.  
Removes blisters, scabs, &c., quickly.  
**SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERIES**  
DYE FREE. Every bottle is warranted to give satisfaction  
every day. \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or  
agent. Get your bottle at once. Send for descriptive circular  
from LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, O.

else. But these products added to the number of horses in sight and helped wonderfully to break prices. Men of wealth must have diversion, of course, and it is their blessed privilege to invest their surplus capital as they please. But many of them have learned that there is neither pleasurable diversion nor peace of mind in putting thousands of dollars in farms and breeding animals, paying out small fortunes each year in expenses, and, after all, producing a lot of trotters which cannot trot. A race horse was what they all wanted, but not one of them in ten ever bred a race horse, and most of them—those who are not practical horsemen and breeders themselves—have wisely concluded that the best, cheapest, surest, most practical and most satisfactory way to get a race horse is to let someone else breed him, then go and buy him. This ruling condition at the present time puts trotting horse breeding where it belongs—and this class is now turning buyer of breeding stock. Truly, the trotting horse breeding atmosphere is clearly felt.

This loss must be compensated for and that compensation must come largely from absolute newcomers to the turf. It, therefore, behooves owners of well bred green horses and young things to place them in competent hands for development. The operation will pay handsomely on the investment, and the finished products will be greatly needed on the turf in the immediate future.

At Mr. Wilson's in Lexington, I saw two handsome colts by Star Wilkes, the only son of George Wilkes owned in Missouri. Star Wilkes is the sire of Falsetto, sire of Falment 2419, that at seven years of age has two good ones in the list, Crito taking a record last week at Terre Haute, Ind., of 2:18%. Star Wilkes was selected by Mr. Frasur of Kansas City as the very best son of George Wilkes. Star Wilkes is now credited with five trotters and four pacers, and has three sons that are sires.

Probably the most popular horse in Lafayette County is Rustic B., by Newcomb, son of Nutwood, and brother to Nutpine, 2:15%, sire of two with records close to 2:12%. Rustic B. has a record of 2:22%, and 14 heats in standard time. The dam of Rustic B. is Meritrix, by Merchant 599, son of Belmont. The sons of Nutwood are prominent among the sires of 1900. Thirty-two of them are credited with new or reduced records. Nowood, with a packing record of 2:12%, has put two trotters and a pacer in the list. Frank P. Kitchen of Clinton has a son of Nowood, Woodfield Kitchen. He is using him to deliver furniture around the city and has built him a nice large exercise lot at the store, and will keep him at home the next season. The horse, has shown his ability to trot better than in standard time. Somebody's neglect left him with a decidedly strong case of thrush to look after, when he ought to have been sent for a record.

Not in the light driving your roads make obligatory. Boots are the foundation of the whole business where speeding is practicable.

## A GOOD AUCTIONEER.

After trying Solon Gratian all summer without much success, Roy Miller has decided to turn the horse over to Mr. J. M. Nickell, the gentleman who developed him and raced him last year, to see if he can ever get him straightened out, says Yarum in "Horse Review." From what I have seen of Mr. Nickell at the western races, I consider him an artist with a horse that needs a little tinkering, and want to predict that he will soon have Solon in touch with the money. He starts him first at Springfield, Ill., this week. Miller had some trouble in balancing Solon early in the spring, and it looked as if he had hit him right when he took his record of 2:14% at Detroit, but he afterwards hit his hocks so hard that he was laid on the shelf for a time. I did not see him last year, but they say he was a clean-gaited trotter, and I think that when Nickell takes him into a dark stall and asks him what the trouble is the horse will tell him all about it in a minute.

Two of the four races at Terre Haute, Monday, September 24, furnished sharp contests. The track was good and the time fast. The attendance was light and so was the betting. Daisy J., an Ohio mare, was the favorite in the 2:16 pace and sold for \$25, against \$50 for the field. The favorite won the first heat in 2:11%, lost the second and third to Ione, in 2:09%; won the fourth in 2:05%, but was outlasted in the fifth and beaten by Ione in 2:10. The Kentucky Stock Farm purse for two-year-old trotters brought four richly bred ones to the wire. The winner turned up in Hawthorne, by Jay Bird, dam by Hambrion; time, 2:25%, 2:15%. Major Green was played at odds of two to one to beat the 2:26 trotters and fell by the wayside and had to be contented with a division of third and fourth money. Crito, by Falment, won the race in 2:18%, 2:14%; 2:15%; Lady Thibie taking the second heat in 2:16%. Lady All Right, by Senator Rose, won the 2:20 pace in straight heats. Time, 2:15%, 2:12%, 2:14%.

At the Cleveland meeting the Geo. Wilkes' made a strong showing, for eight of the 20 winners were descendants of George Wilkes in the male line, and two others carried his blood through the female line, thus making just half of the total number with a strain of Wilkes blood. How strong this showing really is, is best realized when it is stated that Electioneer was represented by just one winner—Borsalis, and he carries a dash of Wilkes blood also in his pedigree. The winners descended from George Wilkes in the male line were: Coney, 2:2%; by McKinley; Dayton, 2:0%; by Allerton; White Rose, 2:0%; by White Foot; Sister Alice, 2:0%; by Baron Wilkes; Helen Simmons, 2:11%; by Simmons; Cornelia Belle, 2:12; by Onward; Annie Burns, 2:13%; by Bobby Burns; Onward Silver, 2:14%; by Onward. The two winners that trace to George Wilkes through their dams are Hetty G., 2:05%, whose dam was by Betterson, and Bonny Direct, 2:09%, out of a mare by Simmons. It should also be said that one of the Wilkes performers traces to Electioneer through her dam, that one being Cornelia Belle, out of a mare by St. Bel.

If the exigency of the occasion is met there will be plenty of work for good, reliable and honorable speed developers from this time on for some years, for it is plain to all observers that campaigning material will be below requirements another year, and will remain below requirements for at least three or four years till the "new crop" of trotters and pacers reaches the racing age, says the "Western Horseman." Not for ten years at least have conditions been so favorable for breeders to make good profits on training operations, and the breeder who now has promising young prospects and fails to have them developed offers obstruction to his own financial gain. Speed buyers are plentiful, but they have not yet reached that degree of anxiety to own a race horse that will prompt them to bid up much on undeveloped animals, however well bred they may be. Well bred youngsters need not be fully developed to meet with active demand at fair prices, but they must have sufficient education to show spirits of extreme speed, and a good way of going. For such as these good prices will rule the coming winter and spring, and the more extensive the development the better will be the price. Results so far this season clearly show that many celebrated money winners of last season are "done for," and as most all high-class horses were raced harder last season than during any previous season, the retiring process will take from the trotting turf next season hundreds of horses whose names have swelled entry lists and summaries, and these lists will be so great as to be seri-

ously felt. This loss must be compensated for and that compensation must come largely from absolute newcomers to the turf. It, therefore, behooves owners of well bred green horses and young things to place them in competent hands for development. The operation will pay handsomely on the investment, and the finished products will be greatly needed on the turf in the immediate future.

There is no safety whatever in brushing a youngster on hard roads, especially when there is so much natural and clean gaited speed all ready to be turned loose, says "The Horseman." Unless you can find and get the use of a strip of good and soft foot, the only probable result of your training will be a knocked out colt. This is supposing that a gravel road packs and bakes as hard in your part of the country as it does in some other places. If it does, you had better just let her eat and grow, keeping her out of doors as much as possible, with just about the driving that you have been giving her. She will probably do as well or better on three or four easy drives a week than if given longer work, considering the roads. Write again whenever you can arrange to drive her on suitable working ground, describing the situation fully; a course of work will then be suggested; it is sometimes possible for two or three or four to club together and get the use of a strip of ground on one edge of the field. It doesn't have to be very long for brushing youngsters, and they often make more speed on one of these dirt strips than they do on a regular track—or have less of their going qualities drilled out of them, perhaps.

"Are boots, bandages and liniment necessary?"

Not in the light driving your roads make obligatory. Boots are the foundation of the whole business where speeding is practicable.

## A GOOD AUCTIONEER.

But few men are fitted to be good auctioneers. It makes all the difference in the world, in the price which stock brings, whether it is sold by a good or a poor auctioneer. A good auctioneer must have magnetism in his composition. He must be a positive force; he must be able to infuse enthusiasm into his crowd of buyers, and inspire them with his own views as to the value of the stock he is selling. Just when to strike and when to hold on. He must be familiar with pedigree as well as a good judge of the value of stock. A man possessing all these qualities in an eminent degree is Col. R. L. Harriman of Bunceton, Mo. His card and his handsome face appear in the advertising department of the RURAL WORLD under the head of auctioneers. While Col. Harriman is posted in the pedigree of all kinds of stock, he is prominent in the knowledge of horse pedigree, and is undoubtedly one of the best auctioneers in the West for the sale of harness horses.

## L. E. CLEMENT'S HORSE GOSSIP.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Now it is Gratt, 2:19%, at Paola, Kan., in his second race to rule driven by a boy who had never driven such a race before, he won the second heat in 2:19%. Gratt is one of the best three-year-olds that has been before the public this season, and with the same opportunity he would have won as many races and as low a mark as Riley B., who has been handled as well as any three or four-year-old ever was.

Norcur, by Norval, dam Smirk, by Red Wilkes, second dam Coquette, by Pilot, Jr., bred by R. L. McDonald, St. Joseph, Mo., is the leading sire of Missouri for the year 1900, as it appears now, and one of the very best sires of his age in the United States. At ten years of age he has 10 2:30 or better trotters on the list, five of them having taken standard records in 1900. Next comes Anteros, by Elecctioneer, out of Columbine, dam of Anteros, Antero, and others with standard trotting records, and four sons that have sired standard speed. At the close of 1899 the Year Book credits him with 16 trotters and 10 pacers, and he has to date added three trotters and one or two pacers. He now has an even 30 standard performers to his credit. Antiro is one year older than Antero, 2:15%, owned and kept in Michigan, that has only 14 to his credit, less than half. He is three years younger than Antero, that has 29 trotters to his credit, with no pacers. Each has three in the 2:15 list. L. J. Johnson of Kansas City, Mo., has Don Anteros, 2:30, dam by Harry B. son of Blue Bull. The horse is used as a private stallion and as a family horse, and in a pinch delivers goods around the city. Mr. Johnson said he was offered \$1,000 for him and would have let him go, but his wife said as they owed no man anything they could as well afford to keep him anyone. It is nice to be so situated that one can please himself.

During the last week I met W. E. Wilkes, by Norval, dam Smirk, by Red Wilkes, second dam Coquette, by Pilot, Jr., bred by R. L. McDonald, St. Joseph, Mo., Mr. Taylor had him on exhibition at the recent stock fair in this city, and it was conceded by all judges of horses that he was one of the best animals shown during the week. Bred in Kentucky, by Colonel Jno. T. Woodford of Mount Sterling, the most extensive breeder of saddle horses in the Blue Grass State, a glance at his blood lines will convince the most skeptical that he is indeed a true Kentucky horse. Denison, by Irons, dam by Falment, the best son of Abdallah 15, and Elyria, by Mambrino King, in second place; then come the Wilkes horses headed by McKinney, with honors not secured by the others, and six new performers, equaling the six of Nutwood Wilkes.

ters, while Grunlander has one son, Silgo, with four in the list; no son of Earl has yet sired a standard performer, nor is there a pacer yet in the family of Earl. I did not see this horse of the doctor's, but they speak of him as a heavy-bodied, up-headed, fine-styled horse, that is adding much to the character of the horse stock of Lafayette Co., Mo.

At Mr. Wilson's in Lexington, I saw two handsome colts by Star Wilkes, the only son of George Wilkes owned in Missouri.

Star Wilkes is the sire of Falsetto,

sire of Falment 2419, that at seven years of age has two good ones in the list, Crito taking a record last week at Terre Haute, Ind., of 2:18%. Star Wilkes was selected by Mr. Frasur of Kansas City as the very best son of George Wilkes. Star Wilkes is now credited with five trotters and four pacers, and has three sons that are sires.

Probably the most popular horse in Lafayette County is Rustic B., by Newcomb,

son of Nutwood, and brother to Nutpine,

2:15%, sire of two with records close to 2:12%. Rustic B. has a record of 2:22%, and 14 heats in standard time.

The dam of Rustic B. is Meritrix, by Merchant 599, son of Belmont.

The sons of Nutwood are prominent among the sires of 1900.

Thirty-two of them are credited with new or reduced records.

Nowood, with a packing record of 2:12%, has put two trotters and a pacer in the list.

Frank P. Kitchen of Clinton has a son of Nowood, Woodfield Kitchen.

He is using him to deliver furniture around the city and has built him a nice large exercise lot at the store,

and will keep him at home the next season.

The horse, has shown his ability to trot better than in standard time.

Somebody's neglect left him with a decidedly strong case of thrush to look after,

when he ought to have been sent for a record.

It is also reported that he is being treated for a record.

I am also told that he is being treated for a record.

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It is also reported that he is

## Home Circle.

IF I HAD KNOWN.

If I had known in the morning  
How nearly all the day  
Would trouble my mind  
I said when you went away,  
I had been more cheerful, darling.  
Nor given you needless pain,  
But we vex "our own"  
With look and tone  
We might never take back again.

For though in the quiet evening  
You may give me the kiss of peace,  
Yet it might be

That never for me  
The pain of the heart should cease.  
How many go forth in the morning

That never come home at night;  
And hearts have broken  
And harsh words spoken

That sorrow can never set right.

We have careful thoughts for the stranger  
And smiles for the coming guest;  
But oft for our own  
The bitter tone,  
Though we love "our own" the best!  
Ah! lips with the curve impatient,  
Ah! brow with that look of scorn,  
Twere a cruel fate  
Were the night too late  
To undo the work of the morn!

—MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.  
OUR SEASONS, HISTORY AND  
PEOPLE.

The letter I wrote relating to the drought was of the end of it, for since then we have had copious showers and every week brings all the rain needed. All verdure is refreshed. The late corn, the poetical pumpkin, the useful turnip patches, the meadows and pastures, all show by their thriftness the effect of the one thing we can do without, and that is rain.

Perhaps Southwest Missouri will have some prosperous years now, with these brightening, hope-destroying droughts left out. The very old settlers tell us, "It used not to be so." They say droughts were unknown and unheard of, and that when a crop was put in there was no question as to the harvest, and no troubled forethought as to damaging dry weather. As to this being reliable hearsay, I cannot vouch, but they sometimes make us of the younger generation feel as though the responsibility of these droughts rested on our shoulders.

I questioned an intelligent old gentleman, who was born and raised near Cabool, Texas Co., Mo., on this subject, and his view of it was this:

"This country was very sparsely settled, the land was only cultivated along the rivers and creeks or where the ground was exceptionally fertile; cattle were few and the range for them unlimited, so that the people did not realize a drought when we do now." I think this account likely to be correct.

A few of us were speaking of this part of Missouri, "back in the hills," not being up-to-date in comparison with other countries that are as newly settled; and I excused it partly on the ground that it is not so much the fault of the people as the fault of the ground. It takes years to clear, cultivate, take out the stumps, pick off the rock and get these hillsides and ridge farms in shape for modern machinery. Another spoke up and said:

"The country is slowly but surely improving. When my family emigrated to Missouri 25 years or more ago, it was a howling wilderness in comparison to what it is now. The settlers then put in a small patch of corn, enough for bread, and cultivated it in a manner they called 'running around it.' They shot their hogs in the woods after they had fatigued on the mast. There was range the year round, and so they lived without having to work hard for one month out of the twelve for their living."

This recital nearly drew tears of regret from the eyes of those that heard it, and one poor fellow expressed the sentiments of all, as with a sigh he said: "To think I have come here 25 years too late!" That might have done for that time, but now, not to be very elegant in expressing myself, if you make a living here you have to look alive and hustle for it."

I think very old people in their reminiscence of old times are apt to color up and draw on their imagination, as we, I suppose, will do in our old age, and as our young boys do in relating their hunting adventures. Game is so scarce and tame here that the boys are obliged to use a great deal of their imagination to make anything like a sensational story; but we tell them something will have to be done to give these hunting tales credit, even if we have to move away out west to accomplish it.

I would ask the newcomers to be as lenient in their judgment as possible in regard to both people and country. You cannot always judge of a man's finances by the clothing he wears, as many a well-to-do farmer will independently wear the raggedest clothes he has. While you might think him poverty-stricken, he may have a fertile, paying farm, be a cattle buyer and have money in the bank. I have known this to be the case.

In regard to the illiterate, of course, you find both good and bad among them. If one is a rascal, he will lack the polish, the fine manners and clothes, the education and the ability to hide his meanness of your whitened sepulchers in large cities; but is he any the more dangerous? Others among them have kind hearts and noble characters, make firm friends and obliging neighbors. They may not be as congenial as you might wish, but I value a real true friend above anything on earth after home ties and kindred.

If circumstances were such that one had to be one of the poor in the city or in country, I would prefer the country. Oh! many, many times for different reasons.

While visiting one winter in the suburbs of a large city, I had a glimpse of how much it means to "learn how to carry a load." Bear them we must, of one sort or another—the burdens of grief, care and disappointment that belong to our human lot—but we all know how differently. Some head under them and stagger on complainingly, obtruding them upon everyone who comes near. Some lift them quietly out of others' way and, since they must needs be borne, learn to bear them steadily and serenely. There is a gracious poise and beauty of spirit that can be acquired only by the proper bearing of burdens.—The Young Woman.

**MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP**  
Has been used for over SIXTY YEARS BY  
WHILE TEETHING, WHO PERFEET SUC-  
CESS. IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS  
THE GUM, ALLAYS THE PAIN, CURES  
COLD, AND IS THE BEST REMEDY FOR DIAR-  
RHEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of  
the world, and for the first time ever  
in the United States. Price per bottle,  
Twenty-five cents a bottle.

they cannot keep above want?" I asked.  
"They cannot get away," was the answer. Barely living through the warm weather, when cold adds its additional expenses, they are, of course, again compelled to ask for alms or suffer.

"I wouldn't stay," I firmly asserted.  
"Whenever warm weather came again I would take the family and walk away."

Pride would already have received its death blow and we would go to green fields and work. Perhaps a vacant house and a garden spot could be found on some farmer's land; and if one showed a willingness to work, surely he would not be turned away. I wouldn't stay year after year and suffer the same experience over. No! even if I knew nothing of farm work, I would then be like Dickens' poor old Bettie Higen in "Our Mutual Friend." I would walk away from charity and die; away from the city; that could not or would not, "much it matters," give me employment sufficient for my humble needs. The poor in the country have room. They have scores for the children to play on without the contaminating influence of the wickedly-wise, little children (God pity them) of degraded parents, for playmates.

I know that every rough and tough street gamine considers it his city-born right to ridicule every farmer that happens to grace his town, and not only the gamine, but he is ridiculed all through the social line, even to my lady (?) in her elegant turnout on the boulevard. He is "old gray" and "hayseed," and some newspapers catch the witty new (?) idea how brilliant of them) and he is caricatured in bright mixed colors, with always the same bulging umbrella (let me know of any old farmer that ever carries one all exposed, as he is to wind, sun and rain), and the inevitable carpet sack (you can't find one left in one house in a thousand even in these backwoods), and then with a most idiotic, "simpleton" expression on his face, that the artist must have stood before the mirror and copied his own to have portrayed it, the caricature is then ready for your intelligent, well-read, humor-loving city person to enjoy as well as his mental faculties will let him.

Oh! I know, there are nice, brazen, good-natured people in town, but it is the other kind. I am speaking about the kind. I am like Josiah Allen's wife's companion, "I get riled once in awhile."

Just to take the conceit out of a few, let me ask you who in all the many professions can we not absolutely do without?

Essential some of them seem to be, but we can do without every one of them, President, congressman, governors, lawyers, doctors, school teachers, editors (we would miss you as much as any of them, Mr. Editor), yet I say, we can do without every one of them and live, but you just absolutely cannot do without your "old gray" farmer, your agriculturist. No! and live. There isn't game and fish enough left to keep you alive, so then? The most important man in the universe, the man that keeps you alive, is the farmer, and may long life, good crops and power be given him.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.  
A PICTURE.

PINE BURR.

TREME SYMPATHY.

Show the lost ones that you love them and you will move their hearts. During the Civil War a little boy was placed in a hospital. He said it was so hard to be there, away from all those who loved him. The nurse bent down, kissed him, and said she loved him. He answered, with a satisfied smile, "That was like my sister's kiss. It is not hard for me to die now, when I know some one loves me."

If we had something of this sympathy for the lost and sorrowing, the whole world would soon feel our influence. Sympathy is the key to the human heart. I think it was George Macdonald who said, "If I can put one touch of a rose sunset into the life of any man or woman I shall know that I have worked with God."

An incorrigible soldier, upon whom all punishments had been tried, was brought once again to the colonel, and he was told that they had tried everything with him, but in vain.

"No," said the soldier, "there is one thing you haven't tried." And the colonel asked, "What is it?"

The soldier answered, "Forgiveness. I am sorry for what I have done."

The colonel said, "We forgive you."

The tears started. He had never been treated that way before. It was the starting-point of an earnest Christian life.

Don't cast people off when they go wrong. Don't talk them down. Quit your gossiping about people's mistakes. The man who never made a mistake is a myth. Mingle gentleness in all your rebukes. Make allowances for constitutional frailties. Never say harsh things where kind words will do well. There are many in our churches and out of them who are in need of sympathy, and that will speak to their hearts a great deal louder than eloquent sermons or long prayers. The man who is down wants a lift. Let us make men feel that we love them and that we mean to help them and they will be helped.—Christian Endeavor World.

CARRYING BURDENS GRACEFULLY.

"Now watch her," said a tourist friend, pointing to a peasant woman who had lifted a heavy basket up to her head and was walking off with free, sure step. "See how steadily she carries it and how well her head is poised. If that were one of our countrywomen she would try to carry that basket on her arm, where it would be in her own way and in that of everyone who passed. She would shift it from side to side, bending awkwardly under its weight and reach her destination tired out. But that woman has learned how to carry a load—and what a fine, erect carriage she has! It's a pity our girls cannot have a little training along that line."

While our enthusiast talked, we thought of another kind of burden and of how much it means to "learn how to carry a load." Bear them we must, of one sort or another—the burdens of grief, care and disappointment that belong to our human lot—but we all know how differently. Some head under them and stagger on complainingly, obtruding them upon everyone who comes near. Some lift them quietly out of others' way and, since they must needs be borne, learn to bear them steadily and serenely. There is a gracious poise and beauty of spirit that can be acquired only by the proper bearing of burdens.—The Young Woman.

**SKIN DISORDERS**—These often arise from sleeping in badly ventilated rooms. During the whole of the day the bedroom should be thoroughly aired and at night the window should be opened at the top to allow the impure air to escape.

"GARLAND" STOVES AND RANGES were awarded highest prize at Paris Exposition, 1900.

"Every day is a fresh beginning. Every morn in the world made new. Ye who are weary of sorrow and sinning, Here is a beautiful hope for you."

IF MY PAPA COULD DIE, TOO.

"They cannot get away," was the answer. Barely living through the warm weather, when cold adds its additional expenses, they are, of course, again compelled to ask for alms or suffer.

"I wouldn't stay," I firmly asserted.  
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Pride would already have received its death blow and we would go to green fields and work. Perhaps a vacant house and a garden spot could be found on some farmer's land; and if one showed a willingness to work, surely he would not be turned away. I wouldn't stay year after year and suffer the same experience over. No! even if I knew nothing of farm work, I would then be like Dickens' poor old Bettie Higen in "Our Mutual Friend."

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away from the city; that could not or

would not, "much it matters," give me employment sufficient for my humble needs.

The poor in the country have room.

They have scores for the children to play on without the contaminating influence of the wickedly-wise, little children (God pity them) of degraded parents,

for playmates.

But she told me, I remember.

Once while sitting on her knee,

That the angels never weary

Watching over her and me.

And that she and mamma—

Then stopped because she saw it made me cry.

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By the Faithful  
Use of PERRY DAVIS'  
**PAIN KILLER**

You can cure your Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica or Lumbago.  
Price 25 and 50 Cents at Druggists.



**For HOG CHOLERA**

USE

**The Snoddy Remedy.**

**A Positive Cure and Preventive.**

Only one Dr. J. H. Snoddy and one SNODDY REMEDY picture is on each package. Beware of imitations and accept no other. Order day by day for Dr. Snoddy's new book on Hog Cholera and circulars and testimonials about his remedy.

The Dr. J. H. Snoddy Remedy Co., Alton, Ill., U. S. A.

Branch House—Des Moines, Ia.

at present prices, you better order now and send cash.

L. H. Robertson, Receiver,

PAGE WOMEN WIRE FENCE CO., ALEXANDRIA, MICH.

**FENCE! STRONGEST MADE.** Built strong, wire tight, and well made. Fully warranted. Catalog free.

Established—no ends to get loose and injure stock.

ADVANCE FENCE CO., 110 Old St., Peoria, Ill.

Wheeler, Indiana, U. S. A.

Is There Any Reason

Why you should pay the dealer a large profit for selling you fence when you can buy it direct from our factory at wholesale prices? This has been done by many others.

Body interview—no ends to get loose and injure stock.

ADVANCE FENCE CO., 110 Old St., Peoria, Ill.

Wheeler, Indiana, U. S. A.

Kitselman Ornament of Fence.

Excellence in strength, beauty and durability. Catalog free and iron. Cheaper than wood. 50 designs. Catalog free.

KITSELMAN BROS., Box 2, Ridgewood, Ind.

CHESTER WHITE SWINE

Good pigs with gilt edges.

Price \$1.50 per head.

ST. E. BROWN, Ashmore, Illinois.

SOLD OUT—All but a few August pigs. Outlook good for coming crop of pigs.

S. G. Richards, Burlington, Mo.

**POLAND-CHINAS.**

BLACK U. S. AND TECUMSEH POLAND-CHINAS.

Pigs \$10. Pedigrees furnished. All strains guaranteed. Jersey Cattle of good butter strain for sale.

ERNEST W. WALLACE, Moneta, Mo.

FOR SALE book of Pure Bred Poland-Chinas at low prices.

W. E. CASON, New Bloomfield, Mo.

VIVION & ALEXANDER, FULTON, MO.

Breeders of the best strains of Poland-China pigs. Registered Jersey cattle and Plymouth Rock chicks. Young stock for sale at all times.

**POLAND-CHINAS.**

All very reasonable prices and of the best breeding registered stock. Write for price.

J. H. WAGENECK, Enfield, Illinois.

**POLAND-CHINAS.**

Gilt edge pedigree and individual worth confirmed.

E. L. ORGAN, Carmel White Co., Ill.

A RARE CHANCE TO GET PRIZE-WINNING POLAND-CHINAS AT LOW PRICES.

Second premiums at Edwardsville, Ill., Fair, and the same premiums at the Highland Madison County Fair.

Everyone a splendid lot of spring pigs to offer. Every year a hundred to two hundred.

L. A. SPIES BREEDING CO., St. Jacob, Ill.

**DUROC-JERSEYS.**

DUROC-JERSEYS—Head of pigs and sows, bred ready to ship. Satisfaction guaranteed.

R. H. SAWYER, CHERVALE, Kan.

**DUROC-JERSEYS.**—Registered stock. Pigs for breeding. Price reasonable.

J. E. MATTER, Ames, Ill.

**DUROC-JERSEYS!**

50 choice boars ready for service and 60 gilts ready to breed: also a few Shropshire hog lambs.

S. Y. THORNTON, Blackwater, Mo.

**BERKSHIRES.**

Large English Berkshires, all ages. Write

J. E. BURGESS, Macedonia, Phelps, Co., Mo.

Large English BERKSHIRES. 50 buys best of breeding. B. P. H. Clegg, Holstein, Mo.

G. W. MCINTOSH, Moneta, Mo.

**SICK DON'T PAY.** Keep yours and Cure the Sick Ones at

HOGS. Five Cents Per Hog Per Year.

A postal will bring full particulars and book on the "CARE OF HOGS." Address Moore's Co., Stock Yards, KANSAS CITY, Mo.

**FARMS.**

Choice Missouri Farm For Sale

I have a bargain in a 160-acre farm, located 5 miles from Linneus, county seat of Linn Co., Mo., 260 acres in cultivation and the balance in timber pasture. All rich land. A good 4-room substantial house, barn, corncrib, well, water system, falling spring and creek. Some fruit. This can raise one of the best stock farms in the country. 100 acres of good land, 100 acres of pasture, average 60 bushels per acre. Price per acre for farm \$100, including all the corn crop which won't be less than \$100. Total value \$10,000. Will handle this property, and long time will be given to see it in the best light. Must be sold. Address Box 22, Lincoln, Mass., Co., Mo.

160 ACRES Irrigated Alfalfa land, 400 bearing fruit trees, good houses. Barns, stock sheds, 50 acres well set in Alfalfa, good pasture, well watered, falling spring, falling stream and creek. Some fruit. This can raise one of the best stock farms in the country. 100 acres of good land, 100 acres of pasture, average 60 bushels per acre. Price per acre for farm \$100, including all the corn crop which won't be less than \$100. Total value \$10,000. Will handle this property, and long time will be given to see it in the best light. Must be sold. Address Box 22, Lincoln, Mass., Co., Mo.

FOR RENT CHEAP.—Large fruit and stock farm, 160 acres, in cultivation, 50 under fence; two-story frame house, barn, orchard and spring; good school. \$16 miles north of Agra, Douglas Co., Mo. \$7 per acre. Write Wm. Shucker, 502 W. Pine St., Springfield, Mo.

**FARMS** FOR SALE or exchange in Mo., Neb., Kans., or S. D. J. McCall, Sioux City, Mo.

FARM FOR RENT—200 acres near Granite City, Ills. W. M. Horton, Fullerton Bldg., St. Louis.

**The Shepherd.**

MISSOURI SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Norman J. Colman, President, 1214 Chemist Building, St. Louis, Mo.

L. E. Shattuck, Secretary, Stanberry, Mo.

DEATH OF JOHN G. SPRINGER.

John G. Springer, secretary of the American Southdown Record Association, died at his home in Springfield, Ill., Sept. 18, aged 56 years. This announcement will be read with regret not only by Southdown breeders, but by pure-bred stock breeders throughout the country, many of whom knew Mr. Springer personally. For the past ten years he has been secretary of the Southdown Breeders' Association, but was deeply interested in pure-bred stock of all classes, and did much to promote the general interest of the business. Much of the good done by Mr. Springer was through writing for the agricultural press. His articles were always instructive and written in an interesting style. His loss will be keenly felt.

RAINS AND PIGS.

In the satisfaction and joy that came with the rains, that changed impending disaster into fair to good crops, and that set forage plants of all kinds to growing so that our live stock would be well supplied through the winter, let us not forget the animals, especially the young ones, that are exposed to the rains that so rejoice us. The rains were just as wet when they came as if we had them oftener and more of them, and all animal life needs protection from them. This is especially true of the growing pigs. They should have shelter to run when they desire it, says "Farm, Stock and Home."

The dampness of atmosphere that accompanies rains at this season makes stables that are not clean particularly offensive, and the foul pig sty is the most offensive of all, while its inmates are more sensitive to the foul gases that arise from it than other animals. Again, the damp filth is likely to change into dry filth in a few days, when the dust breathed into the lungs will be as unwholesome as the preceding gases. Therefore, the sty and stables should be cleaned out, and kept clean from now on. This also applies to stagnant ponds in the heat soon change into disease breeders, through the microbes they generate. Colds, diarrhoea, rheumatism, paralysis, internal parasites and other diseases will soon be inquiry about, and in nearly every case they may be prevented by proper sanitary precautions.

SWINE PASTURE FENCES.

The director of the Montana Experiment Station says: To profitably produce pork the farmer must pasture swine, both old and young. This necessitates a pig-tight pasture fence. Of materials employed for fence construction lumber is perhaps the best. However, it is expensive in its cost and subsequent maintenance, and its tendency to collect snowdrifts makes it objectionable. Wire fences are cheaper and more durable. We have tried swine fences built of thick set barb wire, wire three inches apart, tightly stretched, stapled to posts four feet apart, with stakes between posts four feet apart. It would seem that such a fence would turn the pigs, but it did not. The cuts and scratches caused by the wires heal rapidly on swine, and the little fellows would wriggle through, indifferent to the barbs. Later we have used a fence made of smooth wire, three different numbers, woven into a close mesh fence.

THE LOVELESS SALE.

The W. R. Loveless Poland China sale at Bellflower, Ill., on September 29, was a grand success from start to finish. His great 10-months old boar pig, U. S. Chief, weighed 440. Following is a list of sales of \$30 and over, and buyers: No. 1, R. D. Burnham, Champaign, Ill., \$40; 2, Burges Bros., Bement, Ill., \$128; 3, J. W. Funk, Jr., Hayworth, Ill., \$85; 4, J. W. Funk, Jr., Hayworth, Ill., \$87; 5, H. O. Minnis, Edinburg, Ill., \$21; 6, A. G. Woodward, Danville, Ill., \$41; 10, J. A. Frut, Kenney, Ill., \$50; 12, W. J. Meyers, Mahomet, Ill., \$15; 15, W. G. Dewey, Gibson City, Ill., \$35; 19, Jerome Craig, Le Roy, Ill., \$31; 20, John Sholes, Arrowsmith, Ill., \$20; 22, Goule Bros., Saybrook, Ill., \$20; 25, E. J. Waiters, Kumor, Ill., \$36; 26, E. J. Waiters, Kumor, Ill., \$35; 27, A. L. Drennan, Dewey, Ill., \$20; 28, John Murell, Mahomet, Ill., \$38; 29, Frank Spier, \$22; 31, an Hatsuval Farmer, City, Ill., \$30; 37, Ben Rudolph, Sibley, Ill., \$26; 38, C. N. Sutter, Hopedale, Ill., \$35; 39, Joe Cox, Gibson, Ill., \$20; 41, G. L. Hutton, Fisher, Ill., \$32; 42, W. G. Dewey, Fisher, Ill., \$35; 43, W. G. Dewey, Fisher, Ill., \$36; 44, John Benhar, Saybrook, Ill., \$24; 45, T. R. Wilson, Morning Sun, Ill., \$37; 46, T. R. Wilson, Morning Sun, Ill., \$39. Fifty-five head brought \$2,045, an average of \$37.

POINTERS ON SHEEP.

The W. R. Loveless Poland China sale at Bellflower, Ill., on September 29, was a grand success from start to finish. His great 10-months old boar pig, U. S. Chief, weighed 440. Following is a list of sales of \$30 and over, and buyers: No. 1, R. D. Burnham, Champaign, Ill., \$40; 2, Burges Bros., Bement, Ill., \$128; 3, J. W. Funk, Jr., Hayworth, Ill., \$85; 4, J. W. Funk, Jr., Hayworth, Ill., \$87; 5, H. O. Minnis, Edinburg, Ill., \$21; 6, A. G. Woodward, Danville, Ill., \$41; 10, J. A. Frut, Kenney, Ill., \$50; 12, W. J. Meyers, Mahomet, Ill., \$15; 15, W. G. Dewey, Gibson City, Ill., \$35; 19, Jerome Craig, Le Roy, Ill., \$31; 20, John Sholes, Arrowsmith, Ill., \$20; 22, Goule Bros., Saybrook, Ill., \$20; 25, E. J. Waiters, Kumor, Ill., \$36; 26, E. J. Waiters, Kumor, Ill., \$35; 27, A. L. Drennan, Dewey, Ill., \$20; 28, John Murell, Mahomet, Ill., \$38; 29, Frank Spier, \$22; 31, an Hatsuval Farmer, City, Ill., \$30; 37, Ben Rudolph, Sibley, Ill., \$26; 38, C. N. Sutter, Hopedale, Ill., \$35; 39, Joe Cox, Gibson, Ill., \$20; 41, G. L. Hutton, Fisher, Ill., \$32; 42, W. G. Dewey, Fisher, Ill., \$35; 43, W. G. Dewey, Fisher, Ill., \$36; 44, John Benhar, Saybrook, Ill., \$24; 45, T. R. Wilson, Morning Sun, Ill., \$37; 46, T. R. Wilson, Morning Sun, Ill., \$39. Fifty-five head brought \$2,045, an average of \$37.

Sheep-growing will be one of the increasingly great industries in the United States for many years to come, writes a correspondent in the "New York Farmer." Our people are coming more and more to realize that mutton is a most desirable food, and that means increasing consumption of sheep flesh. Then, too, our growing population means an increased use of wool clothing, and thus a second factor of growth in our sheep industry is assured.

We will generally sacrifice some quality, but on the other hand we entail new vigor which is very necessary. Give me a pig with a long nose and a good vigorous grower with vitality to back him and resist disease, rather than your pretty little short-nosed, short-legged pig with no vitality and ready to catch onto everything in regard to swine ailments that comes along, and sometimes he will invent a little disease of his own, which will crop out and do considerable damage. If we wish to be successful we must first learn to sacrifice some of the beauty marks and spots, curles and lops of hair for feeding qualities, constitution and vigor.

Often you have men come to your herd saying I want to get a pig with bone, as mine are too small. You go out in the pasture with him and the first thing that meets his eye is a little short, square boar with a nice head and ear, and he will go no farther. He wants him because he is so pretty. Now he doesn't want him at all, according to his first statements.

We must not select the pretty pig, but the one that is well built, has good hams, and is well fed.

Both American and Delaine.

Sheep require no expensive shelter. A dry place and protection from the force of storms, an open shed with a roof that will turn the rain, is all that is required.

Sheep will not lie down in mud, and no matter how warm and commodious your bed, unless clean and dry, they will seek a knoll or dry spot of earth, no matter how fierce the storm, writes H. M. Kirkpatrick in "N. E. Homestead." Confining them in inclosures is less difficult than is generally supposed. I never knew a sheep to attempt jumping a barbed wire. It is a common mistake to build fences too high, and not low or close enough.

I believe a flock of sheep that have never been taught to climb or creep can be successfully restrained with four barbed wires properly strung and kept taut. Their wool is such a protection to them against the viciousness of the barbs than when

taught to creep, the building of impregnable fences becomes a necessity.

A cool, dark place for them in summer is of more value than the most expensive barn. If you have a thicket of brush or wooded spot, especially if well drained, save it if you contemplate ever raising sheep. The price of one good ewe will buy bells enough to amply protect 200 from the depredations of both dogs and wolves. We bellied 50 per cent of our ewes, later 75 per cent, and have never known of any loss or an attempted attack.

Stagnant water is the best vehicle for conveying the parasites that infest the sheep. If you have not an abundant supply of clear, pure water, easy of access for sheep, do not attempt sheep raising. Low, marshy or spotty land is an abomination to the flockmaster. Either drain the ponds or apply the herd land and fence the sheep out. Sheep are great scavengers, and will clear your farm of weeds if you give them time and opportunity, but they will not thrive and increase twofold and eat your grocery bills four times a year on weeds, barbs and fence corners.

Sheep, as well as other live stock, love a greater variety of feed than they usually get; but sheep especially are fond of change and variety, even unto apparent sickness. They adapt themselves quickly to a change of conditions, and no matter how luxuriant the pasture, they will leave it daily and frequently to nipa sprouts and eat weeds! I have sometimes thought that the more good grass they eat the more noxious and bitter weeds they will consume. Thus, by changing them to different fields, by turning them, especially the lambs, into the cornfields, after you have laid them by, or into the clearing, where the sprouts are young and tender, they will thrive and wax fat.

SHEEP WEARING BELL.

## The Markets

**WHEAT**, on track—Dull. No. 2 red higher; but all else very heavy, weak and dull.

No. 2 red at 75¢ to 78¢ (mainly at 78¢) delivered this side, and at 78¢ to 79¢ delivered to East Side.

No. 3 red at 78¢ delivered this side (fancy car 75¢) and fancy delivered to East Side at 78¢.

No. 4 at range of 66¢ to 68¢ delivered (real fancy cars at 78¢).

No. 2 hard at 72¢ to 74¢ delivered (one car at 72¢).

No. 3 hard at 71¢ to 78¢ delivered.

**SAMPLE CORN**, on track—Easy for mixed, and dull. White lower.

No. 2 mixed, 39¢ to 40¢ (new 39¢ delivered).

No. 3 mixed, 39¢ delivered.

No. 2 yellow, 40¢ to 42¢.

No. 2 white, 41¢ to 43¢ delivered.

No. 3 white, 42¢.

**SAMPLE OATS**, on track—White stiff; demand good. Mixed higher.

No. 2 mixed, 23¢ to 24¢ for ordinary to choice.

No. 3 mixed, 24¢ delivered.

No. 4 mixed, 25¢ nominal.

No. 2 Northern mixed, 24¢ to 25¢—latter fancy clipped.

No. 2 white, 25¢.

No. 3 white, 25¢ to 26¢.

No. 4 white, 26¢ to 27¢.

**RYE**—No. 2 nominal at 5¢ delivered to East Side.

### PRICES OF CHANGE.

The following tables show the range of prices in futures and cash grain:

Closed Range Closed  
Saturday. To-day. To-day.

**Wheat**.

Oct.	.74¢ b	.....	75 b
Dec.	.76 a	75 1/2¢ to 78 1/2¢	76 1/2¢
May	.80¢ b	.....	80¢ b
Corn	.... .77 a	37 1/2¢ to 37 1/2¢	37 1/2¢ b
Oct.	.77 a	37 1/2¢ to 37 1/2¢	37 1/2¢ b
Dec.	.83¢ b	32 1/2¢ to 34 1/2¢	34 1/2¢ b
Year	.83¢ b	.....	83¢ b
Oats	.... .67 a	22 n	22 n
Oct.	.67 a	22 1/2¢ to 23 1/2¢	23 1/2¢
Dec.	.72¢ b	34 1/2¢ to 34 1/2¢	34 1/2¢
May	.74¢ b	34 1/2¢ to 34 1/2¢	34 1/2¢
Cash wheat, corn and oats ranged: Last Lear. Sat.-day.	.....	25¢	25¢

**Wheat**.

No. 2 red.	72 1/2¢	72 1/2¢	72 1/2¢
No. 3 red.	71 1/2¢	72 1/2¢	72 1/2¢
No. 4 winter.	67 1/2¢	72 1/2¢	72 1/2¢
No. 2 hard.	71 1/2¢	72 1/2¢	72 1/2¢
No. 3 hard.	69 1/2¢	70 1/2¢	70 1/2¢

**Corn**.

No. 2	.... .32	.... .32	.... .32
No. 3	.... .34	.... .34	.... .34
No. 4	.... .36	.... .36	.... .36
No. 2 white.	32 1/2¢	32 1/2¢	32 1/2¢
No. 3 white.	32 1/2¢	32 1/2¢	32 1/2¢
No. 4 white.	32 1/2¢	32 1/2¢	32 1/2¢

**Oats**.

No. 2	.... .32	.... .32	.... .32
No. 3	.... .34	.... .34	.... .34
No. 4	.... .36	.... .36	.... .36
No. 2 white.	32 1/2¢	32 1/2¢	32 1/2¢
No. 3 white.	32 1/2¢	32 1/2¢	32 1/2¢
No. 4 white.	32 1/2¢	32 1/2¢	32 1/2¢

**Wool.**

Missouri and Illinois—Medium combing	19 1/2¢	19 1/2¢	19 1/2¢
Medium clothing	19 1/2¢	19 1/2¢	19 1/2¢
Brown and sandy	14 1/2¢	14 1/2¢	14 1/2¢
Finer	14 1/2¢	14 1/2¢	14 1/2¢
Light fine	13 1/2¢	13 1/2¢	13 1/2¢
Heavy fine	11 1/2¢	11 1/2¢	11 1/2¢

**Texas, I. T. and Okla.**

Medium	18 1/2¢	18 1/2¢	18 1/2¢
Coarse and low.	13 1/2¢	13 1/2¢	13 1/2¢
Fine medium	14 1/2¢	14 1/2¢	14 1/2¢
Light fine	13 1/2¢	13 1/2¢	13 1/2¢
Heavy fine	11 1/2¢	11 1/2¢	11 1/2¢

**Kansas and Nebraska—**

Bright medium	19 1/2¢	19 1/2¢	19 1/2¢
Dark and sandy	14 1/2¢	14 1/2¢	14 1/2¢
Finer	14 1/2¢	14 1/2¢	14 1/2¢
Light fine	13 1/2¢	13 1/2¢	13 1/2¢
Heavy fine	11 1/2¢	11 1/2¢	11 1/2¢

**POTATOES**—Market very quiet on Northern growth. Choice straight Burbank quotable at 9¢ to 10¢ and rural at 8¢ to 9¢ per bushel East track; poorly cured and inferior stock less; 1 car sacked Wisconsin Burbank sold at 4¢ East track. Home-grown early Ohio ranged loose from farmers' wagons mainly at 26¢ per bushel, fancy bluff stock bringing more.

**SWEET POTATOES**—Plenty and dull. Home-grown Bermuda sell at 36¢ to 40¢, queen at 40¢ to 50¢ per bushel loose and at 11¢ to 15¢ per barrel for Bermuda and 2¢ for queen and nanemond, on orders.

\$1.50—wheely less. Lima beans at 4¢ per pound.

**HONEY**—Comb at 10¢ to 12¢—fancy white clover, 12¢ to 14¢; inferior, dark and broken less. Extracted and strained in barrels, 56¢ to 60¢, and in cans 12¢ to 16¢ per pound higher.

**BEESWAX**—35¢ per pound for prime.

**Ginseng**—ranges from \$2.50 to \$3

for very small, topy, stemmy, etc., to

\$3.50 for good and \$3.75 for large; lady

slipper at 7¢. Seneo at 25¢, pink at 14¢,

golden seal at 4¢. May apple at 2¢;

snake, 30¢—white snake at 2¢, button

snake bark, 5¢; black sc; angelica, 3¢; wahoo

bark of root, 8¢; bark of tree, 2¢; blood,

2¢; blueflag, 3¢; skull cap leaves, 5¢; saffra

nsafras bark, 4¢; wild ginger, 4¢.

**APPLES**—All sound fruit, well packed,

in good demand and steady; choice to

fancy lots (smooth, of uniformly good

size, and bright red color) were wanted

most, strongest and sweetest. River

relicts at from 7¢ for average run to 11¢

to 15¢ for choice; rail receipts in barrels

range from 7¢ to 1¢ to \$1.00 for

best. Good feeding bulls declined about

10 to 15¢. The canning grades have ruled

steady to 10¢ lower, with an active de-

mand prevailing. The very best grades of

stockers and feeders ruled steady to 10¢

lower and a good strong, demand pre-

vailed, not enough arriving to meet it,

while the common to fair were in liberal

supply, and prices declined 10 to 15¢. Good

feeding bulls declined about 10¢.

Best grades milk cows with calves ruled

steady to 10¢ lower, with an active de-

mand prevailing. The common grades were

slow to 10¢ lower, with an active de-

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